FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA's Faddeyev Greets Romania on National Day AA 1
[SCINTEIA 27 Aug]

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

GDR Commentator on Disarmament, Geneva Talks BB 1
[Reiss]
Danish Report on Ellemann-Jensen, Honecker Talk BB 3
[Ehrenreich in Copenhagen BERLINGSKE Tidende 30 Aug]
Sundic on U.S. View of Andropov Proposals BB 4
Polish Praise for USSR Disarmament Proposals BB 5
[Moszczenski in TRYBUNA LUDU 29 Aug]
Greek Moratorium Proposal on Missiles Discussed BB 7
[Zagreb]

BULGARIA

Communique Issued on Marchais-Zhivkov Meeting C 1
[L'HUMANITE 27 Aug]
Zhivkov Greets Geneva Conference on Palestine C 2
Demographic Policy Fails To Increase Birthrate C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Daily Carries CPCZ Report on State of Economy D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 27 Aug]
Editorial Scores Parasitism, Position Abuse D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 26 Aug]
Officials Attend Aktiv on Economic Issues D 7
Allegation of Tomasek Protest Letter 'Forgery' D 7
Press on Dzur Order on Slovak Uprising Day D 8
[RUDE PRAVO 29 Aug]
Dailies Mark Uprising D 9
Chnoupek Meets Danish Foreign Minister D 10
Talks Constructive, Matter-of-Fact D 10
Paper Reports on Harvest Results, Bread Wastage D 11
[Velko in ROLNICKE NOVINY 26 Aug]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Peace Demonstrators Arrested Near U.S. Embassy E 1
[Vienna ORF Teletext]
Further Details on Demonstration [DPA] E 1
GDR Citizens Reported Arrested in East Berlin [DPA] E 1

Torgau Christians Hold Roundtable Talks E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Aug]
Fischer Receives Indian Special Envoy 26 Aug E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27/28 Aug]
Paul Verner Meets With SPD Deputies E 3
Herrmann Meets With FRG Youth Delegation E 3
PRC Newspaper Delegation Meets With Official E 4
Economic Cooperation With Mozambique To Increase E 4
[Maputo]
Soelle Receives Ghana PNDC Secretary E 5
Mine Explosion Injures Border Guards E 5
[Mainz ZDF Television]

POLAND

Protesters Clash With Police in Nowa Huta G 1
'Attempt' at Riots G 1
'Significant' Damage [Chmielewski] G 1
Walesa: Protest a 'Success' [Hong Kong AFP] G 2
Incidents Termed 'Marginal' G 3
AFP: Warsaw Observes Transportation Boycott G 4
[Hong Kong AFP]
Trams, Buses Reported 'Crowded' in Poznan G 4
Bus Routes Reported 'Reinforced' in Lublin G 4
Unrest, 'Antistate' Shouts Reported in Wroclaw G 4
Katowice Transportation 'No Worse Than Normal' G 5
Commentary Calls 31 Aug Normal, Calm G 5
31 Aug Press Boycott Described as 'Fiasco' G 5
Wreaths, Flowers Laid at Gdansk Monument G 6
Government-Organized Ceremony [Hong Kong AFP] G 6
31 Aug Events Reviewed by Commentator G 7
Reagan Statement on Gdansk Anniversary Scored G 8
Walesa, Rakowski Contrasted at 25 Aug Meeting G 8
Jaruzelski Addresses War Veterans Union G 9
Jablonski Veterans Union Speech G 11
17,000 Trade Unions Reported Registered G 14
Number of People Seeking Amnesty Increasing G 14
More Arrests Reported G 15
'Cooperation' Stressed During Talks With Cuba G 16
[TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Aug]
Daily Reports on Economic Cooperation With USSR G 17
[TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Aug]
SLOWO POWSZECHNE on Debt Crisis, Economy G 17
['Hot.', 29 Aug]
Briefs: Pen Club Resumes Activities G 18

ROMANIA

Romanian Trade Ship 'Sequestered' to Cyprus	H 1
Japanese Diet Delegation Continues Visit	H 1
Meets Andrei, Pungan	H 1
Received by Ceausescu	H 1
Deputy Premier Gainuse Meets PRC Official	H 2
Delegate Addresses Geneva Meeting on Palestine	H 3
Ceausescu Bids Farewell to Departing Ambassadors	H 3
Receives Iraqi Envoy	H 3
Meets Belgian Envoy	H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Foreign Minister Mojsov Begins Norway Visit	I 1
Arrival Noted	I 1
Meets Prime Minister	I 1
Newsman on Clandestine Radio Broadcast to China [Butorac in VJESNIK 28 Aug]	I 1
FRG President, Foreign Minister To Visit 5-8 Sep	I 3
Montenegro, LC Presidium Discussed Economy	I 3
Jasari Views Political Situation in Kosovo [POLITIKA 27 Aug]	I 4

CEMA'S FADDEYEV GREETS ROMANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU301247 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Aug 83 p 5

[Greetings message on Romanian liberation day from N. Faddeyev, CEMA secretary, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu:

On behalf of the CEMA Secretariat and myself personally, I congratulate you and all the Romanian people on the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the 39th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Romania's liberation from fascism has marked a radical turning point in the Romanian people's destiny and opened the road to the fatherland's democratic and socialist change.

In the years of socialist construction, the working people of Romania -- under the leadership of Communist Party and in close cooperation with the people's of the fraternal socialist countries -- have attained great successes in all fields and are currently implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions which set new guidelines for building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

On this memorable day, we wish the Romanian people new successes in building socialism. We wish you personally, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much health and further successes in your vast activity, to the benefit of the Romanian people, for strengthening the unshakable friendship and cooperation between socialist countries, and for consolidating peace and promoting social progress throughout the world.

With profound respect,

N. Faddeyev, CEMA secretary

GDR COMMENTATOR ON DISARMAMENT, GENEVA TALKS

DW311203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Albert Reiss review of the past week's events]

[Text] Good Evening, listeners: Our first task after the weekend is to try to explain why Yuriy Andropov's interview in PRAVDA published on Saturday has received such worldwide and largely positive resonance. It is surprising that even those people who are judged to be proponents of the deployment of new American medium-range missiles and accord this move absolute priority have initially assessed the Soviet initiative positively. I believe this is above all an expression of the hypothesis aired frequently by our side that as long as the Pershing II and cruise missiles are not deployed, a settlement can be reached in Geneva. The other side of this hypothesis is that the deployment of the missiles will make everything more complicated and more difficult because it is easier not to deploy new nuclear weapons than it is to remove those already deployed. So speaks the experience of several decades. And one is certainly doing the right thing, if one views the interview given by the CPSU general secretary against this background.

In a week's time, on 6 September, the next round of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States will begin in Geneva, and the decision is approaching. Will a treaty acceptable to both sides be concluded or will the USSR be forced to take counter measures? And to explain this one should perhaps say a word not about Andropov but about Papandreou.

The Greek proposal is based simply upon good common sense. Should it prove impossible to reach an agreement in Geneva by the end of the year, and this eventuality is to be feared due to American inflexibility, negotiations are to be continued for a further 6 months and the immediate deployment sought by the United States and some other NATO governments will not take place. In other words, the Geneva talks would be given a chance to reach a successful conclusion. Papandreou's proposal has been rejected by NATO -- I should like to remind you that Greece is a member of NATO -- and if, as now appears to be the case, everyone is agreed that an understanding can be reached in Geneva as long as no missiles are deployed, then someone should explain why NATO and above all the United States want to end the negotiations, come what may. They do so because they are only interested in creating faits accomplis, that means, to go ahead and deploy the missiles. This brings us to what PRAVDA asked Yuriy Andropov: the point at issue is the much-tried term flexibility.

There are some people, even leading government people in NATO countries, who proclaim with nearly missionary fervor the flexibility of the U.S. President. To what extent is the United States feally flexible? Anyone can say Ronald Reagan is flexible, but this proves nothing at all. Is the zero option which Reagan put forward supposed to be a sign of flexibility? The zero option demands of the Soviet Union that it destroy all of its medium-range missiles, whereas NATO is not obliged to scrap even one of the comparable weapons contained in its arsenal. According to Reagan's version of the zero option, the Soviet Union would not have a single medium-range missile, NATO would, however, have the French and British missiles as well as other medium-range weapons -- here I am thinking of aircraft and submarines. What is supposed to be flexible about this stance? We are then told that the genuine flexibility of Reagan's position is shown by the fact that he does not insist upon the zero option but has proposed an interim solution. That sounds good, but what is this interim settlement?

Reagan is of the opinion that if the USSR does not want to destroy all of its medium-range missiles, then it should only scrap them in part. If it wants to retain, say, 200, then the United States will not, as foreseen, deploy 572, but only 200 medium-range missiles in Western Europe. That would, however, mean that the USSR would have 200 medium-range missiles, but NATO would have 200 U.S. missiles plus the French and the British missiles as well as other medium-range weapons. In any case, the USSR would be at a disadvantage. That is not flexibility at all, but juggling, and bad juggling at that. Therefore, a careful and complete reading of the Yuriy Andropov interview of Saturday is indicated if only because it makes a complicated major issue in international politics understandable without oversimplifying the matter and also because it shows how the Soviet Union behaves in such a situation: namely, in a truly flexible manner.

At first, the Soviet Union proposed that all of the nuclear weapons in Europe, of medium-range and those of tactical character, should be destroyed, what one can call a truly zero option. But, as Andropov says, the United States does not even want to discuss this proposal. As a first step, he then proposed a less radical variant. One should abandon the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and those already deployed should be reduced by one-third. But the United States does not want this, either. The United States argued that the USSR would then have had more missiles, while avoiding mention of the fact that the United States would have had more aircraft, but, nuclear warheads can be delievered by missiles as well as by aircraft. The USSR then declared its willingness to reduce its own missile potential to the extent that it would not possess more missiles than France and Great Britain. This did not suit the United States, either, which argued that the USSR would have more nuclear warheads, whereupon the USSR announced its willingness to reach agreement on an equal number of means of delivery, that means missiles and aircraft, and on an equal number of warheads.

Dear listeners, some months ago Yuriy Andropov stated that the USSR did not claim the right to possess one single missile, one single aircraft, or one single warhead more than NATO. In the vernacular, the word flexible means receptive to compromise. This the U.S. conduct of negotiations in Geneva is not. Whereby, and this I must repeat, the proposals made by the Soviet Union are always designed as steps leading towards the complete removal of all nuclear weapons from Europe. And now Yuriy Andropov has expressed these proposals once again in a precise form: the medium-range missiles that the USSR is to remove are to be scrapped if it proves possible in Geneva to reach a treaty acceptable to both sides which, of course must contain an American renunciation of the deployment of new nuclear weapons.

The following situation has now been reached: the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce its potential of medium-range missiles to the level of British and French missiles. This is a disarmament offer. I say this because some people are again doing everthing they can to place more obstacles in the path of the Geneva talks. They say that this is not necessary. Why not? What about the British and French medium-range missiles? Both countries are members of NATO. Why should their weapons have nothing to do with NATO? Part of the British medium-range missiles are expressively integrated in NATO; this is anyhow quite clear. As far as France is concerned, it is correct that France left the military organization of NATO, but France continues to be a member of the Atlantic Alliance and participates in all of its political decisions. That is one aspect. The other aspect is that France's membership in the Atlantic Alliance means it has military obligations.

When it comes down to it, the only really important question is whether in the event of a serious crisis the use of French nuclear weapons would be ordered by a NATO authority center of a French authority. Their use would be ordered anyway.

Therefore one should not act as if NATO is one thing and French nuclear weapons a completely different thing altogether. It is simply misleading, even deceptive to present the principal Soviet desire to take the existence of the British and French medium-range missiles into account as an obstacle in the path of the Geneva negotiations. This is not the real obstacle. The real obstacle is represented by the attempt to pretend that these weapons do not exist. They do exist and are directed at targets in the Soviet Union. Moreover, in order to clarify the situation: Andropov has not -- as some people have misrepresented him -- demanded that the British and French nuclear weapons should be drawn into the negotiations, but has offered that the Soviet Union reduce its corresponding weapons to the number of the British and French weapons. If they reduce theirs, the USSR will do the same.

Do we really have to repeat what the real reason is for the eternal refusal of the United States and other NATO countries to negotiate these proposals? In today's edition of DIE WELT published by the Springer trust one can read why this is allegedly not possible. The paper claims that by counting the arsenals of third countries the Soviet Union would be able to become as strong as all of its adversaries together. Now, England and France are not, of course, third countries, but members of the same alliance to which the United States belongs and which the United States is even leading. But another thing: What kind of a command requires that the Soviet Union should not be as strong as all of its adversaries together?

Of the Warsaw Pact countries only the Soviet Union possesses nuclear weapons. Should the Soviet Union rely on the good will of the United States, whose President has announced the Soviet Union to be the center of evil in the world? Or should it even rely on a NATO government to convince Washington to let political fair play have a free hand, when they are not even prepared to support the Greek proposal to give the Geneva negotiations a chance?

The Soviet Union will not concede military superiority -- the real objective of the NATO two-track decision on missiles. Neither does the Soviet Union claim superiority for itself. The Soviet Union is prepared to make considerable concessions. This is shown by its negotiating position and the way it is conducting the negotiations. But eventually the other side -- that means the United States and with it NATO -- will have to act flexibly, too. It is the Soviet Union's legitimate right to demand this.

DANISH REPORT ON ELLEMANN-JENSEN, HONECKER TALK

PM311427 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 30 Aug 83 p 1

[Michael Ehrenreich dispatch: "The Soviet Union Would Respond to Medium-Range Missiles"]

[Text] East Berlin -- NATO's planned deployment of cruise and Pershing II, medium-range missiles in Western Europe from the end of the year would be met with increased Soviet rearmament with the deployment of new nuclear missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, among others.

GDR state and party chief Erich Honecker delivered this message yesterday during his official talks with Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen in Berlin.

"Erich Honecker made it clear that there would be a response involving new Eastern missile deployments as soon as the first Pershing is deployed in the West.

And he made particular mention of the GDR and Czechoslovakia," Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said yesterday after the talks with the East German state and party chief.

In the past the East German leader has threatened that the West's deployment of new missiles would be countered, but this was the first time that the threat of a response was made in such concrete terms by East Germany.

"The West would view such a step as the beginning of a new round of the arms spiral, because in our view, the planned deployment in Western Europe is a necessary missile modernization program in response to the Soviet buildup of SS-20 missiles," the Danish foreign minister said yesterday.

"We have seen how much the Soviet Union has played to public opinion by putting forward propaganda proposals. The time has now come to stop the propaganda and use the last few months for serious negotiations. There is still time to reach a result at the negotiating table in Geneva," said Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who called on the East Germans during the talks to influence the Soviet Union toward showing flexibility in Geneva.

During his talks earlier in the day with East German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said that he is still hesitant about Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov's latest missile proposal to scrap a number of SS-20 missiles as part of a negotiated agreement in Geneva.

SUNDIC ON U.S. VIEW OF ANDROPOV PROPOSALS

LD010930 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The United States has not yet reacted to the proposal made by Yuriy Andropov a few days ago, but if one is to go by a noncommittal statement by the spokesman for the State Department, one may conclude that Washington is looking for and is likely to find flaws in the Soviet missile plan. However, the fact that it has not already done so most likely means that the United States also feels that Andropov's plan deserves a deeper analysis.

In the meantime, the Soviet head of state and party has sent messages to the leaders of many countries. The messages are concerned with Soviet readiness to destroy some Soviet medium-range missiles which would be withdrawn from the European part of the country on the basis of an agreement with the United States and the Atlantic Alliance. Moscow does not perhaps insist on a speedy reply, but is above all trying to ensure that its initiative is taken as seriously as possible. It is likely that the Soviet Union itself does not expect Yuriy Andropov's proposal to be received equally well everywhere, as is shown by a number of reactions in which Moscow is reproached for again insisting that British and French missiles should be taken into acccunt when a count is taken of the medium-range missiles in Europe.

Some West European governments, such as the British, have from the very start of the talk on Euromissiles held the view that without the presence of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, there can be no balance between the two military blocs. The British and French missiles allegedly cannot ensure reliable defense against, as they put it, the Soviet threat to the security of Western Europe.

Moscow, however, holds a diametrically opposed view.

Soviet military experts consider that neither the British nor the French missiles can be left out of the missile and nuclear potential of the Western military bloc, believing that in the event of a conflict in Europe they would be used against the Soviet Union. No one in London and Paris has ever denied this Soviet assertion and even if they had, the Soviet Union would have adhered to its attitude.

In his PRAVDA interview Yuriy Andropov did not say that his missile plan was all that the Soviet Union is able to offer at this juncture. After all, no initiative, however it is formulated, has ever been accepted without additional explanations or fresh concessions, and this is not likely to happen on this occasion either.

When the Geneva talks on Euromissiles resume in a few days' time, the U.S. negotiators, unless this has already been done by Washington, are likely to reply to the Soviet initiative. However, not even that will be a final reply, because all accords reached between the Russians and Americans in the postwar period have represented a compromise between the two superpowers. In this specific case concerning Yuriy Andropov's initiative, which the Western countries are carefully studying, no one is likely to deny Moscow's willingness to reach an acceptable agreement on Euromissiles regardless of the West's final attitude. And this is what is of the greatest importance at the present juncture, because the next round of talks in Geneva will provide the two superpowers with their last opportunity to reach agreement this year. The Americans are likely to insist that the Soviet Union should, so to speak, take its hands off the British and French missiles, but there is no knowing under what conditions it would be ready to do so. However, it would be logical to suppose that Moscow would be ready to make fresh concessions to prevent the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe. None of this, it goes without saying, would yield any fruit if the United States, remains firm in its attitude that the defense of the West should be strengthened with new missiles.

POLISH PRAISE FOR USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

AU311308 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 83 p 7

[J. Moszczenski commentary: "The USSR's New Disarmament Initiative"]

[Text] At the beginning of last week, news of exceptional importance came from Moscow for the preservation on our continent of the existing balance of forces, and therefore peace. Yuriy Andropov presented a new disarmament initiative in an interview with PRAVDA. The initiative expresses a readiness to eliminate all existing nuclear intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the USSR except for 162 missiles.

For this is the number of missiles possessed by Great Britain and France, who refuse to have their nuclear missile potential included in the Soviet-American negotiations. The condition behind the proposal is of course that an appropriate agreement be made in Geneva in which the United States back down from deploying about 600 new Eurostrategic missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet-American negotiations on intermediate-range missiles were started on Moscow's initiative in November 1981. Washington did not want these negotiations. It was set on deploying new missiles in accordance with the NATO December 1979 resolution to be able to conduct talks later from a position of strength and military superiority. As a result of pressure and demands voiced by a range of West European governments, the negotiations commenced earlier. Nevertheless, Washington applied blocking tactics. It presented the unfeasible concept of a so-called "zero option," and then the concept of a "temporary solution," aimed at the same thing, in other words, a unilateral missile disarmament by the USSR.

The Hamburg-based DER SPIEGEL admitted that the above American demands are "missile lies" ["rakietowe klamstwo"]. Even such a pro-American politician as F.J. Strauss described them as "senseless, unrealistic, and unsuitable for implementation."

The USSR had proposed a real "zero option" for Europe and not a false one, in other words, the elimination of all missiles, both intermediate and tactical. Because the United States rejected this proposal, the USSR presented further realistic but less radical concepts.

The first one envisaged a reduction to a level of 300 intermediate-range missiles and aircraft on both sides, the USSR and NATO. The second one envisaged a reduction of Soviet intermediate-range missile potential in the European USSR to the number of missiles possessed by London and Paris (162 missiles).

The United States rejected both proposals, "arguing" that the USSR would have more missiles and warheads than NATO, because the American nuclear forces rely more on aircraft, whereas the Soviet forces rely on missiles.

Meeting these observations halfway, the USSR has proposed that both the means of conveyance (missiles and aircraft) and the payloads carried by them should form the basis behind nuclear equilibrium in Europe. Seeking further pretexts for delaying the negotiations, the United States has accused the USSR of not intending to destroy the missiles that have been reduced, but transferring them to the east, where they can be quickly transported back to the west.

The Geneva Eurostrategic negotiations have not achieved any progress in 20 months. The next round is starting in Geneva on 6 September. This is meant to be the final round according to Washington. If it brings no results, the United States will commence the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Realistically-thinking Western statesmen like Brandt, Bahr, Kreisky, Palme, Papandreou, Sinowatz, and others have called on Washington to postpone the deadline for deploying the new missiles and continue negotiating next year if no agreement is reached this time. Yuriy Andropov's latest proposal presents a new chance to reduce nuclear armaments in Europe before the coming round of negotiations. After the two recent unilateral moratoria in which the USSR has committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to introduce nuclear weapons into space, the current initiative is a further concrete and honest expression of good will, consistent peace policy, and full responsibility for the fate of Europe.

European public opinion has welcomed the new Soviet disarmament initiative. The first unofficial reactions from Western capitals are characterized by a markedly positive attitude toward it. Comments are being made such as the following: a step in the right direction (Washington); good news that could open the road to worldwide disarmament (Tokyo); a very interesting proposal and one deserving further consideration (NATO, Brussels). There is also no lack of criticism (London), and rather optimistic assessments which see "the beginning of a thaw in USSR-United States relations" (the French agency AFP).

One hopes that the White House will carefully and seriously examine the latest Soviet proposals before adopting an official stance toward them. Public opinion on our continent has been demanding that Washington adopts a responsible approach to Europe's vital problems for a long time.

GREEK MORATORIUM PROPOSAL ON MISSILES DISCUSSED

LD310353 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] In a situation in which the countdown for additional nuclear arming of Western Europe has virtually already begun and when both sides are nervously assessing new proposals and rethinking old ones, the Greek socialist government of Andreas Papandreou has made public its own proposal to delay by 6 months the deployment of missiles. It will officially inform NATO members of this proposal at the forthcoming autumn session. What does the Greek proposal, in fact, mean? Zrnka Novak comments on this:

The proposal by the Greek socialist government on the 6-month postponement in the program of deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries, should no agreement be reached in Geneva by the end of the year, is based on a stance contained in the resolution of the Socialist International Congress held in Portugal in the middle of April this year. In fact, due to the decisive significance of the Geneva talks for the entire world military and political situation, members of the Socialist International suggested in their congress document to the two superpowers that, should the time not make it possible to achieve mutually satisfactory and conclusive results, they should urgently conclude a provisional agreement which would consist of equal obligations on both sides without destabilizing actions being taken.

Though the present Greek proposal does not mention the alternative of a provisional agreement, the fundamental meaning of the initiative has remained unchanged. It should be pointed out that with the contents of the political declaration adopted recently by the PASOK Central Committee, which stressed again the Greek Socialists' opposition to the arming of Western Europe, Andreas Papandreou's government has also confirmed its readiness to fight consistently for the revival of the policy of international understanding and trust and against bipolarization of superpowers and military blocs, hence for the goals which the Socialist International has drawn up as a long-term program at its latest congress.

So far the Greek proposal has been unreservedly endorsed only by Willy Brandt. French Socialists are still to reexamine seriously the categorical decisions adopted too early while Bettino Craxi, at the head of the Italian coalition government and having only restricted space for maneuvering, still believes that a miracle could happen in Geneva. In such a situation in which the countdown for additional nuclear arming of Western Europe has begun, the worst thing would certainly be to become a slave to propaganda. This would mean believing in a quasi-Orwellian reality at the end of the 20th Century in which allegedly nobody could oppose the military and mutually inimically disposed superpowers. But, the growing new initiatives by progressive forces and peace movements of peoples and individual states in the direction of disarmament testify clearly that mankind is not at all prepared to end its civilization in an insane mutual crusading war.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MARCHAIS-ZHIVKOV MEETING

PM010830 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Aug 83 p 5

[Joint communique issued after meeting between Bulgarian Communist Party General Secretary Todor Zhivkov and PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais in Sofia on 25 August]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] general secretary and chairman of the State Council, met with PCF Secretary General Georges Marchais who is on vacation in Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov provided information on the activity of the Bulgarian Communists and all the Bulgarian workers in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions, on the constructive policy of peace pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world. He stressed the importance of the peace initiatives taken by the Warsaw Pact member countries aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear war on the earth and in space.

Georges Marchais provided information on the PCF's efforts in the struggle for democratic, economic, and social changes in the French people's interest, on the French Communists' activity for peace and disarmament with security for peoples and states, respect for their independence and the development of cooperation among them.

Georges Marchais protested an odious campaign against Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais had a detailed discussion on the problems of peace and disarmament which are now the peoples' major concern. They expressed their deep anxiety at the increase in tension in the world caused by imperialism, which is stepping up its attacks on socialism and on all the revolutionary and democratic forces with the aim of changing the international balance of forces in its favor. They stressed that the monstrous escalation in the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, is in fact both a daunting threat to mankind and an insane waste of resources, when, as the 20th century draws to a close, hundreds of millions of men, women, and children are still suffering from hunger, poverty, underdevelopment, and illiteracy.

Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais expressed their conviction that there is no more urgent task today than to remove the threat of a nuclear confrontation. They welcomed the scale and development of the people's movement for peace and disarmament in Europe, in Japan, in the United States itself, and in all countries and on all continents.

The growing participation in this movement of men, women, and more especially young people with a great diversity of opinions and beliefs, and their unshakeable desire to safeguard peace, is a great opportunity for mankind, a factor which will help thwart imperialism's aggressive and dangerous plans.

The BCP and the PCF expressed their determination to take joint action, without any precondition, with all sincere forces struggling for peace, security, and friendship among all peoples. The two leaders expressed the view that it is still possible to prevent the deployment of new missiles in Europe at the end of 1983 and to prevent a new revival of the arms race. The joint actions of peoples, governments concerned about security, states irrespective of their social system, and all peace-loving forces, can contribute to the success of negotiations on disarmament conducted on a bilateral and multilateral basis. It is possible to reach agreements in these negotiations on the basis of respect for each state's equality and respective security.

Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais advocated the balanced reduction of armaments in the West and in the East and in the whole world. The agreement reached by the participants at the Madrid meeting, which includes in particular the decision to convene a European conference on disarmament, is an encouraging step in that direction.

Georges Marchais recalled the PCF's positions on France's independence and its inalienable right to ensure its own security and its proposals to remove the remaining obstacles in the Geneva negotiations.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Georges Marchais stressed that the BCP and PCF will in the future continue to encourage dialogue, the extension and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation free from discrimination, and increasingly broad cultural exchanges among all states, and to take action to establish a new international order.

They expressed the hope that cooperation in all spheres between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the French Republic would progress in the Bulgarian and French peoples' interest. They expressed their satisfaction with the fraternal relations existing between the BCP and PCF; they asserted their desire to develop their cooperation for their common objectives, for peace, disarmament, social progress, democracy, and socialism.

BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev attended this meeting which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV GREETS GENEVA CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE

AU301344 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 30 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent to the participants in the international conference on the Palestinian issue being held now in Geneva a message of greetings in which it is stressed:

Irespective of the unambiguous expressed will of the international public, the Palestinian issue has not yet been resolved. Through the fault of the policy pursued by the imperialist forces and of the moves launched by the Israeli ruling circles, the legal national rights of the Arab people of Palestine are still being violated. This arouses a serious concern and alarm in the world public.

Bulgaria's government and people angrily condemn the atrocities done to the peaceful Palestine and Lebanese population, the monstrous acts of violence perpetrated to innocent children, women and old people, cruelties and acts which are being organized by the Israeli occupiers and their puppets. At the same time Bulgaria's government and people express their deep sympathy for and solidarity with the heroic Palestine people who have given dear victims in the name of their ideal -- a free and independent Palestinian state.

Loyal to her consistent policy of principle, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is now rendering and will continue to render full backing to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and national independence under the leadership of their sole and legal representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization.

We resolutely condemn the policy of racism and genocide towards the Arab people of Palestine pursued by the Israeli ruling circles incited by their strategic ally without whose all-round support they would not have acted in such an impudent and provocative manner.

The criminal acts of the Israeli Zionists are not only a disregard of the UN Charter and the norms of the international law in general. They heighten the tension in the Middle East, pose an immediate threat to peace and security in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria most determinately rejects the U.S. and Israeli attempts to "settle" the Middle East issue through separate deals of the Camp David type, which are aimed at only perpetuating the results of the Israeli aggression, at neglecting the legal rights of the Palestine people and at gaining a U.S. and Israeli military and political domination in the Middle East.

We once again call to the international community for taking quick and efficacious measures for the full withdrawal of Israel from all the Palestine and other Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after that, for recognizing and materializing the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to founding an independent state of their own, for guaranteeing a peaceful and independent development of all states in the region. All these issues could be settled at an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Bulgaria attaches great importance to the UN activity carried out for a comprehensive, just and stable settlement of the Palestinian issue and insists that Israel be forced to fulfil the decisions taken by the UNO. We fully back up the highly humane aims the international conference has set itself at providing a wide support to the just cause of the Palestinian people and at outlining efficient ways and means for materializing their inalienable rights on the basis of the UN decisions and resolutions.

DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY FAILS TO INCREASE BIRTHRATE

AU300847 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 30 Aug 83

"[Something More on Birthrate: -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 30 (BTA) -- The encouragement of the families to have a second and third child is not yet efficient enough because the demographic policy has not been aimed at providing better conditions for bringing the first-born up. This conclusion, paradoxical as it is at first glance, has been made as result of a sociological research which included 711 young families living in Sofia. The poll has shown that the families run into the greatest difficulties when bringing up their first-born child. This is why 23 per cent of the questionees have decided to have one child alone, and only 4.9 per cent want to have a second and a third one. Things being as they are, even if all the children wished are born, then 100 families would have 183 children, a figure which is considerably below the necessary minimum required for the simple reproduction of the population at that.

The poll has also shown that families living under better conditions have their first child much earlier. Among families with very good living conditions only 20.9 per cent of the children were born after the second year of the marriage, while with families which have worse living conditions 37.1 per cent of the children were born after the two years of the contracting of the marriage has passed. This is why some demographers consider that creating optimum conditions when bringing a child up and his/her putting on an equal footing with the second and the third one would change the wishes of the parents for more children for the better.

DAILY CARRIES CPCZ REPORT ON STATE OF ECONOMY

AU301522 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[Unattributed article: "CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the Development of the National Economy in the First Half of This Year and on the Tasks in the Near Future; To Increase the Effectiveness of the National Economy and Maintain the Renewed Dynamics of Its Development: -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] UNDER THE CPCZ LEADERSHIP, OUR PEOPLE ARE EXERTING GREAT EFFORTS AIMED AT IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM OF THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY DETERMINED BY THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS. IN THE FIRST 2 YEARS OF THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN, MUCH WAS DONE TO ADJUST THE ECONOMY TO THE NEW, MORE DEMANDING CONDITIONS AND TO UNFOLD THE PROCESS OF INTENSIFICATION. THE INTERESTS OF FURTHER SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REQUIRE, AND THE ACCUMULATED RESERVES CREATE, PREREQUISITES FOR OUTLINING THE DEMAND TO ASSERT GREATER EFFECTIVENESS AND DYNAMISM IN THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. IN THE DAYS PAST, THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM AND THE CSSR GOVERNMENT DISCUSSED FROM THIS VIEWPOINT WITH CRITICAL EXACTINGNESS THE RESULTS AND THE MAIN TRENDS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1983. IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS WERE ADOPTED AND CONCRETE TASKS SET FOR THE FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECONOMIC POLICY AND THE PROCEDURES FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN.

When assessing the results of the first half of 1983, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium noted, above all, that in accordance with the conclusion of the Seventh CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, we have begun -- despite the enduring demanding conditions and the slowdown of the input of raw materials and energy -- to assert the trend of speeding up the dynamism of economic development and have also ensured an active balance of trade and payments with the nonsocialist countries and maintained the high standard of living of the people and their social security.

Improvements have been achieved in the extraction of brown coal and overburden, in the conservation of motor and other fuels, energy and metals, and in the production and deliveries of animal products. Supplies in the domestic market, especially food products, have improved. The dynamism of construction production is being restored, and the work of the transportation system is being gradually perfected. An above-plan growth of adjusted output and profitability has been ensured, and also costs have been reduced to a greater extent than the plan envisaged.

These results were achieved, above all, as a result of the increased activity of the party, stimulated by the annual membership meetings and conferences, the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and other social organizations, the implementation of the set of measures aimed at improving planned management, the development of people's initiative and the activity of the managing state and economic agencies. In a number of sectors, economic results were affected by favorable climatic conditions.

The aforementioned positive trends must not be overestimated. They are, to a considerable extent, weakened by some serious deviations and by some continuing negative trends. The planned volume of investments has been exceeded, but the length of construction deadlines has not been markedly reduced. A number of projects is being put into operation belatedly, and also the disproportionate number of unfinished projects persists. At variance with the plan's intentions, inventories, especially finished products, are growing. The development of export performance, above all to the nonsocialist countries, and the prices received for export products are not satisfactory.

Production and trade have been thus far not sufficiently adjusted to the demands of domestic and foreign markets. The smoothness of production and construction is unfavorably influenced by a number of persisting shortcomings in supplier-consumer relations. One has to more consistently observe the planned relations between the growth of labor productivity and wages. Analyses show that these shortcomings to a great extent have subjective causes. A number of weak spots endure in management, organizational and control activity, in the functioning of the economic mechanism, in the smoothness of production and in the observance of state, planning and work discipline. One has to more effectively and critically react to these shortcomings, the elimination of which is fully within our power, and draw the necessary conclusions from them.

The basic conclusion which the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium drew from the assessment of the results of the first half-year was formulated on the basis of the results achieved, the fuller utilization of resources and the potential of the economy, and the process of deepening, intensifying and increasing effectiveness so as to maintain the embarked-upon pace of faster economic development in the remaining part of 1983 in 1984-85. What is involved is sustaining in the second half of 1983 the achieved edge in the fulfillment of the planned volume of production and adjusted output while adhering to the set target in the utilization of production. This is necessary for fulfilling the directives of the 16th CPCZ Congress, of next year's tasks and of the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The key catalysts of greater dynamism must be the processing industry, above all the engineering and the electrotechnical industry, and sophisticated chemical, consumer and lumber-processing industries. The growth of production must be based on a better utilization of the set mandatory limits of raw materials and energy resources and on a full utilization of the newly-built capacities and projects. In all sectors of the national economy one has to support the movement for above-plan production from raw and other materials that have been saved. However, this must not be production for which there is no sufficient demand, but production based on a better valorization of resources, enabling a better satisfaction of the final needs in such a way as to strengthen the internal and external equilibrium, especially by increasing exports to the USSR and to the nonsocialist countries and increasing necessary deliveries to the domestic market.

A differentiated dynamism must be asserted in individual branches and sectors. Managers of the central state agencies, economic production units and enterprises have the duty to see to it that resources and instruments are coordinated and directed to achieving a greater dynamism in the necessary sectors and areas, and they must organize the necessary help to create prerequisites for ensuring the necessary supplier-consumer relations.

The preparation of the 1984 plan must be approached by all agencies with the awareness of great political responsibility for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th congress. We must speed up development of the tasks of the 16th congress. We must speed up development this year, and in the 1984 plan fully sustain this necessary real and effective increase in the pace of development. Here one has to make use of the counterplan, including its stimulative function within the framework of the economic production units, enterprises and work collectives.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has obliged Communists in party, state and economic agencies, in social organizations and national committees, with great critical exactingness and special attention to the existing shortcomings, to energetically implement measures which were adopted in the course of the assessment of the results of the first half of 1983 and to implement further necessary concrete, political, organizational, and -- if needed -- cadre measures so as to deepen the favorable trends of the economic development and to rectify shortcomings more quickly.

One has to react sharply to the fact that in the first half of 1983 almost 17 percent of enterprises did not fulfill their planned tasks and that only 40 percent fulfilled all indexes set for the assessment of the plan. Ministries, economic production units, territorial party agencies and party organizations must without delay carry out a critical analysis of the causes of these unsatisfactory results and adopt resolute measures to bring about effective rectification.

The efforts aimed at fulfilling and exceeding this year's tasks and speeding up the dynamism of development must be seen as an important part of the overall struggle for fulfillment of the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and for the development and strengthening of the socialist society. They must be inseparably connected with deepening mass political and educational work; with developing initiatives of work collectives, brigades of socialist labor and comprehensive efficienty brigades when mobilizing untapped potential; and with deepening the working people's support for the CPCZ's domestic and foreign policy.

This endeavor also has to be consistently connected with the working out and implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum for a speedy application of the results of science and technology, while putting emphasis, above all, on the utilization of the resources and untapped potential at hand which will yield results in the course of carrying out the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

As the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stressed, management work requires one to continue actively to assert the utilization of all possibilities for the deepening of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In this, one has to pay primary attention to implementation of higher levels of collaboration, especially specialization and cooperation, including the use of international socialist competition.

Strength and attention have to be concentrated on the following tasks:

-- Escalating efforts to raise the effectiveness of foreign trade, improving the achieved economic results and the correlation between the prices of exports and imports. In the interest of strengthening the symmetry of the balance of trade and payments in the sphere of freely convertible currencies, we must adopt further concrete measures aimed at expanding export funds, react more flexibly to the demands of foreign markets, systematically improve the quality of products and deliveries of spare parts and services, further deepen the cooperation and ties between production and foreign trade, and improve the standard of commercial work.

-- Comprehensively deepen economizing and reduce the national economy's demands for energy, raw materials, investments and transportation. In accordance with the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of 20 May 1983, we must continue developing the social survey of the handling of fuels, energy, motor fuels and metals, ensure the exceeding of the annual tasks of savings set by the state goal-oriented programs, and take care of fuel-energy preparations for the winter.

-- Ensure dynamic growth of the productivity of social labor, exceeding the planned share of labor productivity in the increase of production, and observe the correlation between labor productivity and the development of average wages while consistently implementing differentiation in remuneration.

-- In all economic activity consistently emphasize, in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the orientation toward comprehensively increasing quality.

We must systematically and markedly increase the share of advanced products with high technical-economic parameters which would fully stand up to comparison abroad and bring about an increased pace of innovations and desirable structural changes in production.

-- In agriculture concentrate primary attention on fulfillment of the plant production's tasks. Within agrotechnical deadlines we must qualitatively and with minimum harvest losses carry out the fall work, ensure the utilization of the entire crop, and from the very beginning carefully husband all kinds of fodder, especially concentrated fodder. We must achieve further intensification of animal production and its comprehensive expansion so as to fully implement the state plan. We must more consistently resolve the problems of lagging agricultural enterprises. An important task of agriculture and of the food industry is to ensure the effective valorization of all raw materials, improve the quality of production and maximally adapt the product range to the demands of consumers.

-- In capital construction and construction adhere to the structure of the volume of work, deliveries and investments set by the plan and ensure maximum concentration of capacities on priority projects. In this connection we must orient the efforts of the investor and supplier organizations toward a timely completion of projects and putting capacities into operation. Particular attention is to be paid to the construction of nuclear power plants. We can no longer permit exceeding the mandatory limits of the volume of work and deliveries, particularly on projects budgeted between Kcs2 to 5 million, machinery and equipment excluded.

In the interest of strengthening the stability of supplier-consumer relations and of reducing the strain in the sphere of investments, it is necessary to prepare for 1984 measures aimed at a further marked reduction in the number of projects under construction, the number of projects being built at the same time and the length of construction deadlines.

In accordance with the demands of the "Standpoint of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the Situation in the Construction Industry and its Urgent Tasks in the Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan," it is necessary to further improve the structure, the management system and the organization of work of the entire construction process.

-- The fulfillment of the directives of the 16th CPCZ Congress on maintaining the standard of living requires further improving the supply to the domestic market and strengthening its equilibrium in overall terms as well as in terms of variety. Therefore, the primary politico-economical task is to increase the emphasis on innovation in consumer goods and to strive to exceed deliveries to the domestic market, especially products in short supply and better quality products.

One also has to more consistently and quickly implement measures aimed at the development of production and sales of high quality goods and those being manufactured in enterprises which have not previously produced consumer goods. The situation requires that we adopt measures aimed at broadening relations between trade and manufacturing organizations in the interest of a more flexible reaction to the development of demand and orient collective socialist pledges to this end.

The development of services paid for by the population, which is still not satisfactory, requires effective measures for more consistently fulfilling the conclusions of the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum.

The successful fulfillment of these exacting, but necessary and realistic, demands depends to a great extent on the standard and effectiveness of management work.

Therefore, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium underscored the demand that managing bodies on individual levels implement with more initiative and more consistently measures aimed at further perfecting the standard of management and planning work and at consistent implementation and development of the "Set of Measures for Improving the System of the Planned Management of the National Economy" so as to improve the practical management, organizational activity and functioning of the economic mechanism.

Further steps in this direction have to be taken now for 1984. In the interest of fulfilling the planned tasks one has -- in individual sectors -- to utilize untapped potentials and possibilities with more initiative, more resolutely oppose routinization, develop socialist enterpreneurship and initiative, flexibly react to developing problems and solve without bureaucratic delays and in comradely cooperation nascent issues, while fully respecting all-social interests and needs.

Strengthening state and work discipline and expanding the tasks of work collectives and the participation of the working people in managing production are fundamental political tasks. Increasing effectiveness requires us to create conditions everywhere for smooth, well-organized and quality work, to see to it that working time is fully utilized and to resolutely eliminate causes which lead to instances of its insufficient utilization.

With united efforts, our people have resolved many a complex task in the course of the construction of socialism. On the basis of this experience it is necessary -- under the leadership of party agencies and organizations -- to continue developing united efforts of the state and economic agencies, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and other social organizations, National Committees, the broadest strata of workers, farmers and intelligentsia for fulfillment and exceeding the tasks of this year and of the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan.

It will be, above all, concrete deeds and honest and quality work that will decide the success of our plans. This is the only road to a consistent ensuring of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, to the further development and strengthening of our socialist work, to a happy and creative work and life of our people, and to increasing our contribution to the great struggle which we are waging together with the USSR and the other socialist countries for maintaining world peace.

EDITIONAL SCORES PARASITISM, POSITION ABUSE

AU301313 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "To Live According to Merit and Results of Work"]

[Excerpts] The socialist society must do everything to make people voluntarily acquire a socialist attitude to work and to values, to make them voluntarily and consciously subordinate themselves to the inevitable working and production discipline, to make them work selflessly and honestly, in the realization that they are working for themselves and for their own society in which they have, and will always have, their life certainties.

The results that we have achieved in building socialism demonstrably prove that our efforts in this respect have been crowned with success. At least, this can be said about the majority of society. But not everybody.

We still have people who work irresponsibly, without discipline; people who are flirting with the idea of acquiring earnings as much as possible without any work, people who even enrich themselves at the society's expense in one way or another and who sometimes abuse their position for personal, unmerited gain -- simply put, people who, in one way or another, exempt themselves from the generally recognized norms of socialist morality.

The 16th CPCZ Congress clearly stated that it is necessary to fight resolutely against all kinds of parasitism and speculating, and that the living standards of every working man must correspond to his contribution toward the society's advance. This is an absolutely self-evident demand for every honest, honorable person. In fact, if we recognize the principle that only honest and diligent work that is remunerated according to its quantity, quality, and social significance can be the source of the riches of a socialist society and of its citizens, then all steps leading toward the consolidation and enforcement of this principle are in keeping with the public opinion and with our goal.

The mobilization of the society's forces for fulfilling the conclusions drawn by the 16th CPCZ Congress and, in this context, also for eliminating shortcomings, abuse, and all that hampers our progress, must be permanently in the focus of attention for the entire society; it must be part of our ideopolitical and organizational work, of our social practice.

"The Communists," says the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report, "must stand at the head of the battle for consolidating, discipline and order, for eliminating diverse abuse which has become rooted in many working places. We must not tolerate anything that harms the working man or the party and socialism. This is also the purpose of the letter appealing for a fight against negative phenomena and for consolidating discipline and order, which the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium addressed to all CPCZ plant organizations, to all Communists."

The entire party has been dealing with this letter since this spring; a number of measures has been taken by party, state, and social bodies and organizations, measures which effectively contribute to eliminating undesirable, antisocial phenomena. However, here, too, it is apt to recall the demand of consistency and control and to fully realize that the intensification of the effective fight against violations of the principles of socialist legality, morale, and discipline -- as was set down by the congress and further specified and concretized by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium in its letter -- cannot be a one-time act or a sum total of good intentions embodied in the Set of Measures; it must be an issue of everyday activity and daily control.

An important place is held in this by effective and systematic political-educational work, as was elaborated by the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session -- work aimed against the causes of negative phenomena, and particularly work in offensive propaganda, which unmasks the bearers of these phenomena.

It is necessary to make consistent use of all forms of preventive educational work, particularly by state bodies, national committees, and social organizations, and also to conduct a systematic and coordinated fight for consistent adherence to socialist legality in every working place and by every citizen. This is comprehensive societal matter, a matter of activating the entire political system of our society, a matter of deepening the party's leading role in this sphere.

The tasks which we are resolving in building the advanced socialist society are undoubtedly exacting and, due to the influence of external and internal economic conditions, also rather difficult. But their accomplishment lies in the interests of the entire society, of its every member. That is why it is necessary to require honest work from every person; that is why it is necessary to systematically consolidate discipline and order in every working place, as the basic prerequisite not only on the successful fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress conclusions, but also of a successful battle against negative phenomena.

Every form of antisocial activity, every case of parasitism, every theft, and every abuse of an individual's position for unjustified enrichment are a tumor on the healthy body of socialism and go against the grain of the honest and honorable people who are sparing no effort to multiply the country's material and spiritual riches by their work, and who respect the principle that man may live only by the results of his work. That is why the party's struggle against all shortcomings, against antisocial phenomena, and against petty bourgeois manners is encountering the working people's full support.

OFFICIALS ATTEND AKTIV ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD311548 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and the Central Council of Trade Unions organized at the Prague Palace of Culture today a statewide aktiv on securing the conclusions of the party Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government about the current state of the national economy, the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and on securing the plan for 1983.

On the platform in the Social Hall were Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal Premier; the following members of the party Central Committee Presidium: Peter Colotka; Karel Hoffmann; Alois Indra; Milos Jakes; Antonin Kapek; Josef Kempny; Josef Korcak; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Josef Haman and Miloslav Hruskovic; and party Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno; Josef Havlin; and Jindrich Polednik.

The aktiv was also attended by Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee; secretaries of the regional committees of the party for industry and agriculture; and chairmen of enterprise party committees from the most important Czechoslovak enterprises. The aktiv was opened and chaired by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal Premier, delivered the main speech.

ALLEGATION OF TOMASEK PROTEST LETTER 'FORGERY'

D311144 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The hostile anti-Czechoslovak campaign, whirled up especially by some U.S., Austrian, and Vatican media has turned against its instigators. The archbishop of Prague, Frantisek Tomasek has said quite clearly that he has not written, signed, or sent a protest letter addressed to the Czechoslovak administration about the alleged persecution of believers in Czechoslovakia. He said that those who made up the forged letter bore full responsibility for the campaign.

Czechoslovakia has in the past been a target of hostile campaigns on several occasions, but the current one is beyond all limits. We witness the impudent misuse of the name of Cardinal Tomasek with the aim of drawing him into the war against the Czechoslovak Government.

This is not only a case of misusing the feelings of believers, but a shameless attempt to draw a high church dignitary in the CSSR into a dirty game. Is this not also an impertinent trick on Cardinal Tomasek himself?

In any case, the current hostile anti-Czechoslovak campaign is, above all, a manifestation of an attempt by certain groups in the West to instigate tension between the church and the state, particularly in a situation in which a harmonious dialogue is taking place.

Some Western media have asked why the Tomasek letter has still not been published in Czechoslovakia. It has not been published because it does not exist. Therefore we ask: Will those media who unleashed the mendacious campaign admit their lie?

PRESS ON DZUR ORDER ON SLOVAK UPRISING DAY

AU301135 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Prague, 28 Aug (CTK) -- The CSSR minister of national defense has issued an order on the 39th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising, in which he says, among other things:

Together with the working people throughout our fatherland we are presently recalling one of the most significant events of the modern history of our nations -- the 39th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising.

The Czechoslovak people, led by the CPCZ and in close collaboration with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, have fulfilled and developed the revolutionary legacy of the Slovak National Uprising during the past 39 years.

The high level of development of our society, as well as the complicated international situation, which is characterized by a sharpening of international relations and the growing aggressiveness of imperialism, are placing new and more exacting demands on the further growth of the country's economic and scientific-technical potential, as well as on the defense ability of the state and the combat strength and preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The tasks with which the present confronts us demand that we resolve them boldly, resolutely, and in a principled way, in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the battles for freedom and socialism.

[Bratislave PRAVDA in Slovak on the same day carries on page 2 a 200-word CTK Prague-dated report on Dzur's order: this CTK report starts quoting the Dzur order with paragraph four, line one, of the RUDE PRAVO report; and continues after the last paragraph, last line as follows: The members of the Czechoslovak People's Army fully identify themselves with the program of further building and defending the advanced socialist society set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and are actively realizing it together with our people. They also express their loyalty to the party's policy by broadly developing their creative activity and initiative, aimed at lastingly enhancing their combat and mobilization readiness. I congratulate you on the 39th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising. By consistently fulfilling the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, you should continue to develop its revolutionary legacy further. Enhance your political vigilance and all-round preparedness for the defense of the socialist achievements of the working people and of the interests of socialism.]

Dailies Mark Uprising

AU301317 [Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 29 Aug 1983 on page 1 carries a 1,600-word editorial, entitled "Permanently Living Legacy," marking the 30th anniversary of the outbreak of the Slovak National Uprising.

The editorial describes the assistance provided by the USSR to the uprising and the uprising's effect on the military operations underway in that part of Europe at that time.

It notes that the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] was the main political force and key organizer of the insurgency, executing instructions of the party's Moscow-based leadership.

The editorial then describes the difficulties preceding the nationwide armed uprising, among them the four smashed illegal CPSL leaderships. The fifth one, consisting of Karol Smidke, Gustav Husak, and Ladislav Novomesky, succeeded in uniting all antifascist and democratic forces in Slovakia in a nationwide armed struggle. Thus came into being the Slovak National Council, the top body of the Slovak Antifascist Front, whose program document, the Christmas Agreement, called for the "restoration of a common state of Czechs and Slovaks on the principles of equality and equal rights, and demanded, among other things, that the future Czechoslovak Republic "eliminate the influence of the church on the management of the state."

Thanks to the CPSL's endeavor, "important historical tasks" could be carried out on the Slovak territory liberated by the insurgents. Under the party's leadership, the workers class began "actively intervening in sociopolitical events and directly influencing the economic life through enterprise committees," Thus, the Slovak National Uprising "was practically creating the fundamental outline of the new arrangement of conditions in the liberated republic and foreshadowed its progressive, people's democratic orientation," the editorial says.

The Slovak National Uprising also stood at the cradle of the new federal constitutional system of Czechoslovakia, a system which is the expression of the "endeavor of many generations for a fraternal coexistence of our nations, today indivisibly united by the common responsibility for the development and fate of our socialist fatherland." The uprising's legacy also obliges Czechs and Slovaks to strengthen fraternal relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The closing part of the editorial describes the CSSR as a booming and prosperous country in every respect, a state in which the Slovak National Uprising also has its merit.

The same day, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on page 1 carries a 1,500-word editorial, entitled "In the Spirit of the Uprising's Legacy," devoted to the same subject.

The editorial underscores the decisive role played by the "people" -- under the leadership of Communists -- in the Slovak antifascist struggle, and goes on to say that the Slovak National Uprising "determined the future of the Slovak people, and to a considerable degree also of Czechoslovakia. It was the beginning of a new historical epoch of building the republic as a new, truly people's democratic and socially just state of two peoples with equal rights, of Czechs and Slovaks, and of ethnic minorities." The uprising was "the beginning of our national and democratic revolution, which transcended into a socialist revolution."

The uprising was fighting for and implementing a "new, progressive foreign-political orientation of Czechoslovakia. Its cornerstone was a close alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the Soviet Union."

In its closing part, the editorial says that the fascist crusade in World War II against the nations of Europe did not succeed. After the end of the war, the socialist world, thanks, among other things, to national and democratic revolutions led by communist and socialist parties, "extended its borders" and the world socialist system came into being.

"What a parallel with the present. Last summer in the British Parliament, U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared a new crusade against socialism," In this he has the support of the most reactionary forces of imperialist powers. "Some Western European countries have begun preparing for the deployment of U.S. intermediate range missiles.

Before WW II the Western imperialist forces rejected all Soviet proposals for creating an effective system of collective security; today at the Geneva negotiations the United States is blocking the discussion of the USSR's serious proposals, which proceed from the principle of equality and equal security, and demanding unilateral disarmament and weakening of the USSR. The logic of such behavior is obvious. The Pentagon strives for a decisive step to achieve military-strategic superiority and is creating for itself conditions for a surprise strike against the countries of the socialist community. It is not abandoning the possibility of a first nuclear strike; it elevates it to its objective. It prepares the hell of thermonuclear war for the old continent."

"There are only two paths that the present world can take. One leads to the destruction of mankind in a nuclear war, the other to disarmament, to understanding among nations, to the relaxation of tension in the world, to the liquidation of hotbeds of war, to peace and to the happiness of mankind. The most reactionary circles of American imperialism and its NATO allies represent the first path, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states represent the other," the editorial says, adding that "our path is the path of peaceful construction."

CHNOUPEK MEETS DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD311236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit, paid tribute today to the memory of the unknown soldier at the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague by laying a wreath.

Talks then began between Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister,; and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Danish foreign minister, at Cernin Palace. The talks were devoted to the bilateral contacts and to the topical issues of the current development in the world, especially in Europe.

Talks Constructive, Matter-of-fact

LD312344 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak and Danish Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Uffe Ellemann-Jensen began talks on bilateral relations and international topics here today.

They agreed that despite the different views on some key issues and ways of improving the international situation, especially with regard to reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, conditions exist for a joint search for ways of exerting maximum effort to strengthen world peace, international security, and equal cooperation among countries.

The ministers appreciated the political dialogue which is developing between political and economic representatives of the two countries, and noted that there is good will on both sides to continue and upgrade it. They also considered possibilities of an advantageous deepening of Czechoslovak-Danish economic cooperation, and of extending exchanges of cultural values.

The ministers agreed that no sensible alternative exists to the reactivation of the process of detente and its further development in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, and welcomed the ending of the Madrid meeting and its decision to hold a conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe.

They came out for creative continuation of a constructive East-West dialogue aimed at removing mutual mistrust and at achieving tangible results in the sphere of disarmament, particularly nuclear.

Minister Ellemann-Jensen described the proposals in the Warsaw Pact Political Declaration as a signal of readiness to continue a dialogue and the process of detente.

The talks were held in a matter-of-fact, constructive atmosphere.

PAPER REPORTS ON HARVEST RESULTS, BREAD WASTAGE

AU301333 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 26 Aug 83 p 1

[Dr Milan Velko article: "Bread Be Honored"]

[Excerpt] This year we are again continuing on the course of self-sufficiency regarding grain production. Despite the literally catastrophic drought, farmers have succeeded in bringing in a fairly good harvest. West Slovakia, our most productive region, exceeded production by more than 80,000 tons of grain. The result is the more valuable, because the hot weather has cut off a large slice from our common cake, and therefore any waste precisely now would be very hazardous. The fall does not promise an exceptional harvest; corn and other sources of fodder for farm animals - which means meat, milk, and eggs -- will be limited. Therefore each grain of cereal is priceless, and the path to conserving grain is through rational and healthy nourishment.

Bread.... Since time immemorial it is the foundation of mankind's nourishment. With the Slav peoples it has become the symbol of hospitality. Even today bread and salt are esteemed guests, when they pay a visit to a cooperative farm, state farm, food-processing, or other enterprise. On the other hand we are throwing bread into garbage bins. In Bratislava alone, 1,000-1,500 kg of bread, rolls, and other bakery products end up in rubbish containers every day. This constitutes some 450 tons annually. Those aforementioned 1,500 kg, for example, equal a harvest from 2-3 hectares.

PEACE DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED NEAR U.S. EMBASSY

AU10751 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0745 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] East Berlin -- Four members of the GDR's unofficial peace movement were arrested today after a short demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators wanted to form a symbolic chain between the American Embassy and the nearby Soviet Embassy on the 44th anniversary of the start of World War II, which is today. A confrontation ensued with police, who also tried to prevent a West German camera team from filming the incident.

Further Details on Demonstration

LD010916 Hamburg DPA in German 0723 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] East Berlin 1 Sep (DPA) -- The GDR police used force this morning to disperse a peace demonstration by about 50 GDR citizens in East Berlin and detained at least four people. The demonstrators wanted to mount a vigil outside the American and Soviet embassies to mark the day war broke out 44 years ago. Among those detained in the 39 year old Evangelical pastor, Dietmar Linke, from Neuenhagen near Berlin.

A few minutes after it had begun, the attempt to make an independent peace demonstration outside the American Embassy in East Berlin was stopped by the GDR police. About 50 demonstrators carrying lighted candles who wanted to mount a vigil were forced away by a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in the Unter den Linden. Here, too, just a few hundred meters from the American Embassy, members of the GDR peace movement had wanted to mount a vigil.

The police had taken extensive security measures. Both a relatively small number of uniformed police as well as many security men in civilian clothes were in action. They did not intervene directly but systematically photographed the participants in the demonstration.

With this attempt at a nonviolent demonstration on World Peace Day, which is always celebrated officially in the GDR on a large scale, the participants also wanted to proclaim their desire for peace in connection with the new round of the American-Soviet arms limitation talks in Geneva, which resume on 6 September. They were unable to carry out their original intention of handing over letters at the two embassies.

Outside the American Embassy, a small group holding lighted candles was at first allowed to stay there. When they were joined by other participants, however, the police moved in. The group was forced into the nearby Mittelstrasse, with the police attempting at times to hamper the work of TV teams.

Reporters of the demonstration by West German radio correspondents broke off in the middle of the transmission, [not further clarified] North German Radio in Hamburg said in reply to an inquiry that the line suddenly became inexplicably dead. Only after more than 10 minutes was it possible to reestablish contact with the correspondent.

GDR CITIZENS REPORTED ARRESTED IN EAST BERLIN

LD292255 Hamburg DPA in German 1657 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Hamburg, 29 Aug (DPA) -- Three GDR citizens who recently demonstrated publicly for the right to emigrate have been arrested, according to information received by BILD magazine.

One of the three citizens is 30-year-old Berhard Stoewer from East Berlin who said in an appeal to BILD published today: "I can no longer stand it here; I want to get out." In its Tuesday edition the paper reports quoting a second call from Soewer's wife, that her husband was taken away by three men from the state security service.

The other two people arrested, according to the paper, are Juergen (30) and Petra (27) Petzka. The man said on 24 July in BILD and in the "Report" TV program: "Strauss is our hope." He also drew attention to himself by various other actions. Bavarian Minister-President Franz-Josef Strauss asked Heinrich Windelen, minister for inter-German affairs, to examine this case, the paper writes.

TORGAU CHRISTIANS HOLD ROUNDTABLE TALKS

AU311319 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Torgau (ADN) -- On Monday [29 Aug] member of the Christian Circles work group at the National Council of the GDR National Front met for roundtable talks with parsons' wives, female parsons, catechists, and with other church staff workers in Torgau. Anneliese Probst, writer and a parson's wife, read from her manuscript about Katharina von Bora. Martin Luther's wife has entered history as the founder of the Evangelical parsonage. She died in Torgau in 1552.

In the subsequent discussion female participants reported on their church work and political activities. Karin-Christiane Wilhelm, physician, and a parson's wife from Wansleben, gave an account of her activity as a People's Chamber deputy. Dresden Parson Renate de Haas requested that in view of the nuclear threat, peace be endorsed vigorously.

In the afternoon the guests visited the dwellings and places of activity of Luther and of his wife in Torgau, including the Castle Church, the first Protestant church dedicated by Luther, and Mary's church, where Katharina von Bora's tomb is located.

FISCHER RECEIVES INDIAN SPECIAL ENVOY

AU301256 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[ADN report: "Foreign Minister Receives Indian Special Envoy: Indira Gandhi's Greetings to Erich Honecker Cordially Recriprocated"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received K. Natwar Singh, special envoy of the Indian prime minister and Indian deputy minister of foreign affairs, for friendly talks.

K. Natwar Singh conveyed cordial greetings from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

By order of Erich Honecker, the minister of foreign affairs most cordially reciprocated the greetings.

Topical problems relating to international developments and bilateral relations were discussed during the talks.

Both sides stressed their determination to further expand cooperation to ensure peace, detente, and disarmament. Above all, the need was underscored to halt the arms race and to achieve substantial progress in the field of disarmament. Oskar Fischer and K. Natwar Singh valued the high level of the relations between the GDR and India which are marked by confidence and close friendship.

India's ambassador to the GDR, Prabhakar Menon, participated in the talks.

PAUL VERNER MEETS WITH SPD DEPUTIES

LD311724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) -- Paul Verner, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a group of SPD deputies at the State Council building today. In the talk with the deputies, among whom were Dr Juergen Schmude, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary party, and also Hans Buechler and Dr Dieter Haack, Paul Verner primarily stressed the need to do everything possible to prevent a new round in the arms race and to banish the growing threat of nuclear war. He emphasized the GDR's readiness, together with its allies, to take constructive steps to guarantee European security as laid out in the Prague declaration of January and the Moscow statement of the socialist states in June this year.

Referring to the particular responsibility of the two German states for peace, Paul Verner appealed to the responsible political forces in the FRG not to allow the territory of the FRG to be transformed into a launching pad for U.S. first-strike.

HERRMANN MEETS WITH FRG YOUTH DELEGATION

LD311745 East Berlin AND International Service in German 1435 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a cordial meeting today with a delegation of the FRG's Socialist German Workers' Youth (SDAJ), led by the organization's federal chairman, Werner Stuermann. The SDAJ delegation is paying a friendship visit to the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council.

During the talk Joachim Herrmann spoke about the successful development of socialism in the GDR, where the policy of the SED and its allies is directed toward the well-being of the people, and especially of youth. For this reason, he said, the GDR is doing its utmost to avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's latest peace initiative, which Joachim Herrmann explained in detail, pointed the way to concrete moves toward disarmament. The USSR's flexible position has created new opportunities for achieving mutually acceptable results at the forthcoming round of the Geneva negotiations on medium-range missiles.

Joachim Herrman stressed that the FRG Government has a duty to its own people, and above all to the youth of the Federal Republic, to rethink its attitude toward the deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons. Deployment of the U.S. nuclear weapons will not increase the FRG's security. On the contrary, there will be increased danger of war starting again from German soil. It is understandable, therefore, that over 75 percent of the FRG population reject the deployment of these first-strike weapons. A new round of the arms race will further aggravate the world situation and put at risk that which has been achieved in cooperation among the European states over the past decade.

Werner Stuermann said the intention to transform the FRG into a launch pad for new U.S. first-strike weapons has led to increasing commitment to the peace movement, especially by FRG youth. Irrespective of their ideological or political position, many young people understand how great the danger is. The SDAJ, representing the interests of young workers and students, is conducting a determined struggle to safeguard peace and to oppose the nuclear arms race, youth unemployment and any reduction in the number of apprenticeships. It is using the slogans "Work Instead of Missiles" and "Education Instead of Bombs." The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries are a strong support in the struggle against the arms drive and social cuts.

Egon Renz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Central Committee members Herbert Haeber and Wolfgang Herger were also present at the friendly meeting.

PRC NEWSPAPER DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIAL

LD311449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 31 Aug (ADN) -- The delegation of the central organ of the Chinese Communist Party RENMIN RIBAO, headed by Jiang Yuanchun, director of the international news department of the paper, which has been briefing itself on socialist developments in the GDR for the past 2 weeks, was received at the SED Central Committee today by Heinz Geggel, member of the Central Committee and head of the Agitation Department of the Central Committee.

During the talk, the two sides discussed the press in the two countries and further cooperation between the mass media in the interests of the development of relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of China, and of the struggle for peace and socialism. The Chinese guests expressed warm thanks for having had the opportunity to obtain a comprehensive insight into SED activity in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GDR TO INCREASE

MB291528 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] (Guenter Maltz), economic counselor of the GDR Embassy in Mozambique, said in a press conference today that his country is implementing a joint labor policy with the People's Republic of Mozambique. The diplomat analyzed the history of the development of economic relations with our country and stressed the representation of the GDR in every Maputo international trade fair since 1975.

(Guenter Maltz) also said that cooperation between the two socialist countries is based on the GDR supplying equipment to Mozambique and the professional training accompanying it. He pointed out that at the present moment his country is providing all the support for the building of the Mocuba textile factory and that there are 900 Mozambique students in the GDR who will return home with professional qualifications.

Speaking of the trade exchange the trade counselor said that his country is studying the feasibility of enlarging the number of goods it imports through the introduction of new products which so far have not been part of the exchange between the two countries.

SOELLE RECEIVES GHANA PNDC SECRETARY

DW311057 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Minister Dr George (Boku), Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] secretary for industry, science, and technology, have held talks on the state and further development of economic cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Ghana. The Ghanaian minister is heading his country's delegation to the second meeting of the bilateral commission currently being held in Berlin.

MINE EXPLOSION INJURES BORDER GUARDS

DW311049 Mainz ZDF Television Service in German 1700 GMT 30 Aug 83

[From the "Heute" newscast -- DW]

[Text] At least two [GDR] border soldiers were seriously injured in a mine explosion at the GDR border barrier installations near Linden. This was observed by FRG border police officials. They reported that a number of GDR Army engineers were removing mines to clear the ground for new barrier installations. Following the explosion, several border soldiers were taken away in an ambulance.

PROTESTERS CLASH WITH POLICE IN NOWA HUTA

"Attempts' at Riots

LD312130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2015 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Sensation-seeking Western Journalists today have been keenly watching the Warsaw streets. Today was to be a day of boycott of the press, tramways and buses. The leaflets did not mention taxis. However, these attempts at new ways to cause trouble in Poland are becoming more and more pitiful. As every day we have all been simply hurrying to work, shop or home. As every day, municipal transportation was used. As usual, we bought our evening paper nearly at a run. The boycott of buses and trams as well as the boycott of the press simply did not interest us.

However, attempts have been made using the old methods to organize a street demonstration. In Warsaw and other cities the militia basically did not have to intervene. The noisy ones were asked for their papers, the most boisterous were simply taken away from the crowd.

Serious disturbances occurred in Nowa Huta. In Nowa Huta at around 1430 attempts were made to organize riots. Several hundred people marched towards the gate of the Nowa Huta complex in the direction of Central Square. When asked to disperse the crowd answered with stones. Such are the results of these so-called peaceful demonstrations. Luckily, this was an isolated incident.

We already reported in earlier newscasts about the disturbances in the Nowa Huta district in Krakow and attempts to organize demonstrations in Warsaw. Similar attempts, also on a small scale, took place in Wroclaw, Lubin and Czestochowa. Calm prevailed in all coastal towns.

Even in Gdansk the attempts, renewed several times, to organize a demonstration ended in a fiasco just like in Poznan and a number of other cities.

As of broadcast time, calm reigns in all towns. Today's events have been characterized above all by a normal, everyday pace which has clearly shown the ever deeper isolation of the groups that would like to turn people against each other, that would like to impose the principle of the worse, the better to divide social groups and pull the country down. This can be seen clearly where attempts were made to disturb the normal course of life and where the organizers of these attempts found themselves on the periphery, alone and isolated.

'Significant' Damage

LD312042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Krakow dispatch by (Grzegorz Chmielewski)]

[Text] In Krakow area, the voivodship factories worked today at their normal pace, and the streets were basically calm. Passenger traffic on public transportation has been normal.

In Nowa Huta at the end of the second shift -- about 1430 a march from outside the Lenin steelworks set off in the direction of the district's center. After several hundred meters the group was stopped by the forces of order and dispersed with tear gas.

A similar situation was repeated later in the central square area and around (Bindy), also in Nowa Huta. Groups of demonstrators were also dispersed there by the forces of order.

At about 1700 in the old town market square a group of several hundred people gathered. After a short time these people dispersed calmly.

Initial reports indicate that today's disturbances in Krakow's Nowa Huta district caused significant material losses.

Walesa: Protest a 'Success'

OW311640 Hong Kong AFP in English 1602 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 (AFP) -- Some 10,000 pro-Solidarity protesters clashed with security forces in the Nowa Huta industrial suburb of Krakow today as Polish workers marked the third anniversary of the Gdansk Accords which gave birth to their Solidarity Trade Union Federation.

Witnesses said the clashes were between groups of stone-throwing workers who earlier poured out of the Lenin Steelworks and Zomo riot police firing tear gas grenades.

They said protesters seeking weapons to hurl at charging Zomos had torn up huge numbers of paving stones in parts of the city centre. Protesters showed their support for Solidarity by chanting the union's name and making V-for-victory signs, the sources said.

An ever-growing crowd of protesters gathered before Nowa Huta's main Catholic church, where a mass was due to be celebrated in commemoration of Bogdan Wlosik, a 20-year old Nowa Huta worker killed by the militia last October.

In Warsaw the banned union's call for a two-hour public transport boycott was widely followed. The boycott was part of nationwide protests called by the union's underground leaders to mark the Gdansk anniversary.

Later security forces dispersed a crowd of around 5,000 gathered in the centre in the city chanting Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's name. The crowd was marching behind a huge banner bearing the name Solidarity.

Zomos moved in after appeals to the crowd to disperse were ignored, witnesses said. The crowd scattered into side streets in the old part of the city.

In the Baltic port of Gdansk, witnesses said several thousand workers from the Lenin Shipyards dispersed when asked to do so by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

After being cheered by the crowd -- which was surrounded by a large force of militia -- Mr. Walesa said: "That's enough for today, disperse because the police could intervene."

The demonstrators abandoned an earlier plan to flout a government ban by going individually to lay wreaths at the nearby monument to workers killed during the food riots in 1970.

One of their leaders, Marian Zolciak, was arrested yesterday after leading a previous workers' march to the monument, which for many Poles has come to symbolize the spirit of the 1980 Gdansk Accords.

Earlier, a discreet government-organized ceremony at the monument included the leader of the Lenin shipyards branch of the new government-approved trade union, set up after Solidarity was suspended and martial law declared in December 1981.

Squads of tough-looking Zomos, who have been seen on every street corner today, kept a low profile during the 10-minute ceremony, while about 100 people looked on, witnesses said.

Soon afterwards, Lech Walesa, accompanied by around 1,000 Solidarity supporters, walked from St. Brigitte's Church in Gdansk to the monument where he laid a wreath of white and red carnations (Solidarity's colours). Police prevented Mr. Walesa's supporters from accompanying him to the monument.

Returning to St. Brigitte's Church after the brief ceremony, Mr. Walesa told his supporters the day of protest had been a "success."

(In Rome, Pope John Paul II today told 300 Poles at his weekly audience in Saint Peter's Square that he hoped the anniversary of the accords would allow the agreements to be applied "in the framework of a true dialogue between the (Polish) Government and society.")

Meanwhile French journalist Veronique Soule, from the Paris DAILY LIBERATION, was today ordered to leave Poland after having been detained for lacking official accreditation.

Incidents Termed 'Marginal'

LD311909 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Poland 1730 GMT 31 Aug 83

["Television news commentary" by Marek Baranski]

[Text] The news today has presented the picture of a day like many others, but also a special day because precisely today the opposition underground has again announced confrontations. Of course, news crews were not at every place in Poland, but throughout the day they have been working at the most important points of our states, from the Baltic Coast to Silesia. And the picture that the news has presented is real: This is what Poland looked like today, that's how the conscientious citizens worked. Conscious of the fact that, doubts or differing views aside, there exists a thing called the higher interest of the state, and that means of the society. There is no way to overcome difficulties other than honest daily work.

Unfortunately, there were also others, who decided to mark the anniversary of the signing of the social agreement in Gdansk in a manner which is difficult to describe with the word "dignified." Fortunately -- fortunately for us all -- they were of marginal significance. The news does not isolate them from society. Neither do the authorities. But it is a fact that they place themselves beyond the pale of normal life, and at the same time they forget, it seems, that nobody in Poland is saying that everything is magnificent, that nobody is hiding the existing problems and differences of views. It is a pity that having had the choice between contemplating and yelling, they have chosen the latter.

AFP: WARSAW OBSERVES TRANSPORTATION BOYCOTT

OW311257 Hong Kong AFP in English 1250 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 (AFP) -- The two-hour boycott of public transportation called for today by the banned Solidarity trade union was widely supported in Warsaw.

The boycott was to mark today's third anniversary of the Gdansk Accords that gave Solidarity legal status, withdrawn under martial law.

Shortly after the start of the boycott at 2 p.m. local [1200 GMT], passengers began pouring off city buses and trams. Bus and tramway stops were deserted.

TRAMS, BUSES REPORTED 'CROWDED IN POZNAN

LD311653 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The last day of August in Poznan: The city is full of young people who returned from their holidays. Older and younger people are doing their shopping; the trams, buses and shops are therefore crowded.

BUS ROUTES REPORTED 'REINFORCED' IN LUBLIN

DL311702 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Lublin's railroad stations and the State Motor Transport depots were crowded today. Young people are returning to the city from their vacations. Many secondary school pupils from places near Lublin came with their parents to do their last shopping before the new school year.

In connection with the increased number of passengers, the Municipal Transport Enterprise in Lublin reinforced bus routes with five additional vehicles today. In total, there were over 280 buses and trolleybuses serving Lublin today. They were used like every other day, particularly during the peak period, that is at the end of the working day.

The work forces of many enterprises left their work places with satisfaction today. Daily production plans were exceeded by workers of the truck factory in Lublin, the Agromet agricultural machines combine, the Lublin Motor repair works, and the Lubgal works among others. Today's steady work enabled monthly production tasks to be implemented fully by the work forces of these enterprises.

UNREST, 'ANTISTATE' SHOUTS REPORTED IN WROCLAW

LD312051 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Waclaw (Snadej) Dispatch from Wroclaw]

[Excerpts] Two factors are characteristic of today in Wroclaw: good work in factories and institutions and, later, attempts, to cause unrest in several areas of the city. In the city transportation functioned normally and carried passengers.

In several points of the city attempts to disrupt calm were made, which did not, however, meet with broad social support. Among others, in the evening hours, following a mass at the cathedral in Ostrow Tumski groups of persons, among whom juveniles predominated, raised antistate cries. Forces of order have been engaged in preventive activity.

KATOWICE TRANSPORTATION 'NO WORSE THAN NORMAL'

LD311716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Last day of August -- afternoon. At present I am in the center of Katowice in the Katowice market. As is the case very day, there is a lot of traffic at this spot in the city. The paths of those returning from work and those going shopping or for a walk cross. However, let's stop for a moment with those returning from work. It appears from the date selected by me that it has been a quiet day which passed for everybody as many others. Work proceeded normally, without any disturbances. This was the case, among others, in the Katowice furniture factory where about 50 sets of the sought after 'Dabrowka' suites have been produced. Work proceeded as normal in the non-ferrous steel works in Katowice. The month which is drawing to an end will close with a production surplus of several percentages there. Transportation services have worked no worse than normal today. During the course of the day 2.5 million persons use transportation normally. Today we were able to use 251 buses and 300 trams.

COMMENTARY CALLS 31 AUG 'NORMAL, CALM DAY'

LD011108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 1 Sep 83

[From 'Press Review']

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the daily paper of the Polish Armed Forces, states in its commentary entitled "The Irreversible Process of Stabilization" that the last day of August passed under the mark of normal, calm and increasingly productive work preparations to the new school year and celebrations of the anniversary of outbreak of the Second World War and in the climate of important political debate on the future of our country. It is understandable that this fact will not be altered by attempts at disturbing peace and disorganizing public life. All that is needed is a sober look, a pinch of political realism and good sense to say once again that the attempts to disrupt the peace of the underground have yet again been refused social acceptance, and that the social maturity has won yet again, states ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Today in spite of the differences of views on various issues of our contemporary life, there is a common awareness that every day of solid and honest work really counts.

31 AUG PRESS BOYCOTT DESCRIBED AS 'FIASCO'

LD311952 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 31 Aug 83

["Boycott of Newspapers Fizzles Out" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug -- The underground can now enrich the list of its defeats with the fiasco of the so-called "press boycott," which it called for August 31, as newspapers and magazines were sold normally throughout Poland today.

PAP reporters all over the country saw newspapers selling as smoothly as usual on Wednesday, and estimates made by local officials of Poland's largest newspaper distributor known as "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" also show that business was as usual and the "boycott" ended in a complete fiasco. The papers were sold out without any disruptions.

In the capital, the same number of copies was sold as on any other day.

In Poznan, like elsewhere, newspapers were delivered in the same number of copies as usual and their distribution kept up its everyday pace.

Local papers in the regions of Katowice, Bydgoszcz, Bialystok, Torun, Lodz, Piotrkow and many others were sold out early morning as people lined up at the newspaper kiosks on their way to work.

In Krakow, the last copies of today's morning papers disappeared from newstalls by 8 a.m.

In Gdansk and Wroclaw, the sales were normal.

"Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Deputy Manager Andrzej Sajdak told PAP the papers had been [word indistinct] to all distribution (?outlets) all over Poland today. So it was a normal working day for all transport and distribution workers of the enterprise.

Lines formed before many newspaper kiosks this morning, with people waiting for central and local dailies. No (?signs of a) "boycott" were reported. On the contrary, there was even greater interest in today's newspapers which is evidenced by a slightly bigger number of copies sold and the papers were printed in their average daily impressions.

WREATHS, FLOWERS LAID AT GDANSK MONUMENT

LD311332 Warsaw PAP Martime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia [no dateline as received] -- Today, on the third anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreement between the government commission and the interfactory strike committee, wreaths and flowers are being placed at the foot of the monument to the shipyard workers by representatives of the shipyard work force, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and inhabitants of the tri-city.

Government-Organized Ceremony

OW311303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Gdansk, Poland, Aug. 31 (AFP) -- A discreet government-organised ceremony today took place in Gdansk at the monument to workers killed in the 1970 food riots, third anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Accords which gave birth to the now outlawed Solidarity Trade Union Federation.

Attending the brief wreath-laying at the monument, which has come to symbolise for many Poles the 1980 accords, were about 30 people from the local branch of the Patriotic Movement for National Renaissance (PRON) and official representatives from the neighbouring Lenin Shipyards.

The six-person shipyards delegation was led by boss Stanislaw Zaczyk, who was accompanied by the head of the local branch of the new, pro-government trade union.

The gangs of tough-looking riot police, who have been seen on every street corner today, kept a low profile during the ten-minute ceremony, while an astonished crowd numbering about 100 looked on. The shipyards workers themselves are to decide later today on whether to flout a government ban and lay wreaths at the monument at the end of their shift.

But they will be without one of their leaders, Marian Zolciak, who was arrested yesterday after having organised a previous workers' march to the monument.

A french newswoman, Veronique Soule, from the French leftist daily LIBERATION, was also ordered today to leave Poland after having been detained for lacking official accreditation.

The climate here reflects the heavy clampdown on Solidarity. Yesterday Gdansk police arrested an alleged Solidarity courier, Yszrad Tymoosiuk, for illegally transporting the outlawed union's instructions to its members, DZIENNIK BALTYCKI local newspaper said.

And the state media continued its campaign against ex-Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today, accusing him of provocation and treachery.

Hundreds of Solidarity leaflets have been distributed in the days leading up to today, and the banned union's underground radio succeeded last night with a six-minute broadcast urging Poles to turn out en masse.

One of Solidarity's leaders, Bogdan Lis, said in the broadcast that in the current situation nothing would be granted "unless we use force."

Authorities, meanwhile, have issued the sternest warnings in months against any demonstrations, and have said they would use force to disperse protesters.

31 AUGUST EVENTS REVIEWED BY COMMENTATOR

LD011142 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[By PAP Commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (PAP) -- The third anniversary of August developments has just passed. As the majority of anniversaries in the Polish history it evoked a moment of reflection on and thought of the road which has already been covered.

Richer with the experience of the past years, we remain faithful to the signed agreements. The respect we all have for the August agreements can be measured not so much by bunches of flowers laid by the working class memorials today, but primarily by the balance sheet of consistent actions preventing the recurrence of conflicts which ruin the country and sow discord.

These actions are ever better perceived through the prism of accomplished facts. The style of government is changing. The dialogue between the authorities and the nation has enlivened.

The economic recovery has become a permanent phenomenon. Calm has returned to the streets, industrial plants and homes and hope has returned to Poland, the same hope which accompanied us in the memorable August days of 1980.

All that accounts for the fact that the political adversary has only a small bridgehead within the society. This was clearly evidenced by the course of the passing day. Also this time the adversary's plans ended in a total failure.

Let us recall: Work was to be done at a snail's pace, while in fact the finish crowned the fulfilment of monthly production targets. There was to be a press boycott while in fact many newsstands ran short of newspapers. Means of city transport were to be boycotted, while in fact people were using them as usual coming back home from work. Not many people heeded the instructions issued by the broadcasting stations hostile to us. The working people ignored the last, as it seems, attempt by the political adversary to anchor again in their ranks.

REAGAN STATEMENT ON GDANSK ANNIVERSARY SCORED

LD010818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has yet again provided proof that he has no intention of giving up intervention in the internal affairs of Poland. This time opportunity was provided by the third anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Accords. In his statement, which reveals ignorance of modern Polish history, the head of the White House states inter alia that the Polish working class has challenged the social system and Solidarity proves that its spirit is unbreakable.

Reagan undertakes attempts to evaluate the events in Poland in the last three years, attempts which are far removed from the truth. Finally, he lectures the Polish Government. He resorts to blackmail and announces that he is ready to change his policy regarding Poland if our government changes its internal policy.

WALESA, RAKOWSKI CONTRASTED AT 25 AUG MEETING

LD291957 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] The program on the meeting between Rakowski and representatives of the Lenin shipyard is being presented with a delay. This has been caused by the mounting up of events which are being reported by television. It is necessary to warn you ladies and gentlemen that you are about to watch a reportage of an event that contains shocking episodes.

The meeting with Deputy Chairman Rakowski was open to all shipyard workers who wished to stay after work and attend. The meeting was relayed by the loudspeakers outside for the sake of all those who could not find room inside the hall. And so a group of several dozen people, standing previously around Lech Walesa, entered the hall. President Ronald Reagan had just announced to America and the world that talks are held in Poland only in whispers as everybody had been intimidated so much. When you watch the meeting in the shipyard, please see whether Walesa's supporters whisper and please excuse that we shall show here political savages. In this case television is merely reporting events.

Lech Walesa will rise to speak. He will act surprised as to why the government does not sit around a table with him and his supporters in order to communicate and to find agreement.

The show staged by his men at the meeting with Deputy Chairman Rakowski demonstrates, better than any political arguments, that there is nobody to talk to and nothing to talk about. Precisely this will be not only said but also shown today. Before the meeting in the shipyard Lech Walesa kept telling Western correspondents who surround him all the time that he would not talk to Rakowski. Then the news that Walesa lost his nerve was spread around the shipyard. After all, he had been complaining all the time that he had been ignored by the authorities, that he had been gagged by them, and now when he was given an opportunity to talk as an equal partner, Pole to Pole, he was hiding under the table. The shipyard workers spoke in this way. Perhaps these opinions caused Walesa to set off to the meeting, after all, although with a strong clique of his bodyguards, hidden away behind the back of other participants.

Walesa decided to appear as a counciliatory spirit and lover of accord. Several days ago he supported the underground and announced that he would join it. He supported the anti-Polish sanctions and urged to fight against the authorities. Walesa says something else every day. At any rate, he forget to tune in the fighting group which he led to the meeting with Mieczyslaw Rakowski to his conciliatory incarnation on that day.

Another thing: In 1981 the deputy chairman on behalf of the government and Lech Walesa on behalf of Solidarity were partners in incessant negotiations, in difficult and hopeless talks. Answering Walesa today, Rakowski will refer to those moments. Some observers will be surprised by the tolerant tone of Rakowski, who directly addresses Walesa in the presence of the shipyard workers thanks to whom Lech Walesa, once upon a time, became famous and influential before his own evil policy that damaged the country led him to defeat. Deputy chairman Rakowski, as a politician, is a severe judge of Walesa and his suppoerters and their activities, disastrous for Poland. However, when you watch the meeting, you will find out that as a human being Rakowski is full of sympathy for Walesa, for the opponent he has lost and who will not be a partner to the government anymore.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES WAR VETERANS UNION

LD302334 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 30 Aug 83

["Jaruzelski's Speech" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 30 Aug -- Let me precede the substantive part of the agenda by a short historical reflection -- a moment of mediation on the path which, though it is behind us, still constitutes the point of reference for "today" and a precious lesson for tomorrow.

We are meeting on the eve of the anniversary, so painful to every pole, of Nazi Germany's aggression on Poland, an anniversary of defeat, of losing independence and the beginning of occupation, but also an anniversary of the bankruptcy of the pre-war foreign policy and the whole system with its socio-economic realities.

Today, however, we recall the glorious chapters of the September history, which have found a lasting place in the nation's consciousness, chapters of the ethos of the fatherland's defender, who -- deserted by his allies -- led to the very end the heroic struggle for the freedom of the country, for honour and for soldierly dignity, which were put to such a hard test.

That soldier did not fail at any of the fronts of the Second World war, fighting for the right of the Polish nation to live in an independent fatherland.

The Polish nation has assessed the spilled blood and soldierly effort with equal gratitude, irrespective of which of the war trails led to the country -- whether it was the shortest which began at Lenino, the more distant through Africa and Western Europe, or the one in the country itself, in partisan units and in the resistance movement.

It is the right of the soldier, and then the war veteran, to believe that the direction which fate had chosen for him to follow was valuable and fruitful for the fatherland. The soldiers of the people's armed armed forces are especially proud to have been able to sweep the occupier out of their home country and to hoist national banners in Berlin alongside the unfailing Soviet ally. We then felt it as right to satisfaction after the years of the sufferings of the occupation and the heroism of the struggle. Later there came the realization borne out by history that this could be so only thanks to the far-sighted choice (?made) by the party, by the forces of the Polish left, with more and more support from the people.

The forthcoming jubilee of the 40th anniversary of the people's armed forces adds special strength and focus to these reflections.

Forty years in the service of the fatherland is long enough to grow deep into the life society, to feel its inseparable and responsible section. The sense of service and responsibility to the nation and state was the reason why there was a soldier wherever and whenever a need arose -- starting with the revolutionary transformations of 1944, to the defence of the socialist Polish statehood which was threatened not so long.

You are co-creators of national history -- its last few decades. Through this fact you enrich the chapters of the soldierly tradition, and this tradition melts into the history of our People's Army.

Today, after many years, we are an organization, or rather a community, which is internally cemented not only by the sense of the path we have jointly covered and not by group interests, but above all by the concern for the state, for Poland, for real People's Poland and by the conviction that always and everywhere one can be of use to her. Our organization and Polish war veterans gave proof of that in the recent, so dramatic period.

Before us is the a huge job of tidying the national home. This a matter for the whole nation. The burden must undoubtedly be taken upon by the young generations, but with our, well-proven participation. We shall serve Poland on the new front of socialist renewal -- we shall serve her through our experience, optimism and through admonition.

Our war veteran community has enough strength to send to the young a message of patriotic wisdom to assure them that they are vitally important to the nation, that Poland can and must be served with devotion also in peacetime, especially when peace is more and more under threat.

The meetings of the top authorities of our union always arouse sympathetic interest of wide sections of Polish society. Here we report before the nation on our veterans' activities. It is also here that we draft further directions of work which serves not only the Zbowid [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] community but also the interests of the state and the whole nation.

Jablonski Veterans Union Speech

LD302141 Warsaw PAP in English 1456 GMT 30 Aug 83

["Jablonski's Speech at ZBOWID Meeting" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 30 Aug -- In electing me -- a man from the vast mass of soldiers, and from this part of the mass which fought far away from home country -- as chairman of the Central Council, I see the will to stress that we are all equal in the service for the homeland, we have equal rights and duties.

Our individual vicissitudes were different and we were striving along different ways to liberate Poland. We also have no reason to shamefully hide the fact that we had different political views and differently imagined the internal structure of the reborn Polish state.

The cultivating of the integration of our union ranks I consider to be prior duty as chairman of the council.

By integration I understand not only harmonious cooperation in our intraunion matters or the social work, which is the key task of ZBOWID, but also an agreeable attitude toward the key issues of the nation and state. I see it as a continuation of everything which linked us during the war.

We were linked by struggle against the same enemy, and its goal was to regain an independent Polish state. We were fighting the Nazi aggressor on various fronts, at home and far-removed regions of the world, holding the belief that wherever we deal a blow to him, we would accelerate his defeat and thus the liberation of Poland.

Not everyone visualized the reborn state in the same way, but always it was to be a strong state, capable of standing up effectively to every danger, embracing our entire ethnical territory, sovereign and based on possibly best, most reliable alliances.

We have such a state. Our nation has got what is most important for its contemporaniety and future -- conditions for independent existence.

We are owing gratitude to our colleagues, who in the hard battles from Lenino to Berlin created conditions for the reconstruction of Polish statehood in its new, people's state, that it was thanks to them that the sacrifice of life made by thousands of fighters for the liberation of their homeland was not wasted.

It is because Poland is like this today, people's one, a mother treating her children in an equal way, we can pronounce the truth that every drop of the blood spilled by soldiers for the motherland has the same price.

It is true that care for one's own state is the duty of each citizen, but we know its price better, we should have a deeper insight into the threats to it, both external and internal. We should thus have the ambition to be most sensitive to it, to counteract everything that can weaken it.

What is needed to effectively oppose all these threats is the internal strength of our state, internal order, the effective paralyzing of all anarchistic tendencies, and joint and concerted effort to secure an adequate level and constant growth for the country's economy and culture.

The point in question, of course, is not fake unanimity on all matters. There are no and can be no societies like that. There are, however, some overriding issues which [words indistinct] the existence of the nation and its greatest treasure -- a nation's own sovereign state.

To defend it, all classes and strata of our society must be united. We should integrate all members of our union around this idea and we should serve it in all the fields of our activity and our influence. Our potential in this respect is, as recent years have shown, not so (?insignificant).

I would like to draw attention to one important facet of our moral obligations. This is the historical education of our society. I will discover no new truth describing it as very poor, especially with respect to the 20th century, and in particular the period which we have had to act and fight in. It is this fragment of our national past, one which has the most direct bearing on the shape of the present day and one which we must learn about in order to be able to understand the present, that is the least known in our society.

We sometimes wonder at the various misguided opinions on matters which are self-evident for us. We forget that a long time has passed since the outbreak of World War Two. The same applies to the setting up of the first resistance organizations in the country and armed forces abroad. Let us take only the approaching two "round" anniversaries. The 40th anniversary of the Battle of Lenino will be marked soon, the end of the year will see the 40th anniversary of the establishment of National People's Council (KRN) and the People's Army (AL). But to explain many essential matters one has to go further back into the history of the Second Republic (1918-1939) and sometimes even further back.

Let us compare that with composition of Poland's society as it is described in the statistical yearbook.

According to data for January 1, 1982, 64 percent of the population was 39 years old or less. Today the situation for the older ones is even less favourable. We must remember that those who are forty, or just above forty, now cannot draw knowledge of the war and its history from their own experience.

Has the young Pole born in Zczcecin, Wroclaw, Zielona Gora or Legnica fully understood that without the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union those cities would have been German up to this day? Can he draw the appropriate conclusions (?therefrom) for the today and tomorrow of his country and for himself?

Does he, from among the young and very young, who, considering himself a patriot, in the period of disturbances in the years 1980-1981 shouted anti-Soviet slogans or even barbarously destroyed graves of Soviet soldiers, does he understand anything from the history which we, the war veterans, venerate and which should be respected by every honest and reasonable citizen?

We have met on the eve of 1 September, a date remembered as the beginning of the Nazi invasion of Poland and the beginning of World War Two.

And once again we are facing a threat which makes seem (?trivial) what the world lived through in the years 1939-1945. Tension in international relations is rising and this is due to the most active circles of imperialism. The governments of the United States and some NATO countries have adopted a course to upset the balance of power in Europe and strive to achieve military superiority over the socialist camp.

They are preparing for the deployment in Europe, very shortly, of exceptionally dangerous nuclear weapons. This is accompanied by inhuman theories of the so-called limited war, which can allegedly be won.

We are facing the perspective of the Federal Republic of Germany being transformed into one huge missile launching pad. At the same time, some Western politicians are dreaming of crossing out the Yalta and Potsdam treaties which determined the post-war shape of Europe, and what that means for Poland's borders does not have to be explained.

Voices are raised again by German revanchists of various types, like that by the notorious Hupka and his likes. How far their impudence goes is again indicated by the letters coming from the FRG to district post offices on Poalnd's western lands, questioning the ownership of farmland by Polish farmers. One could pass over these manifestations of revanchism in silence, were it not for the attitude of some officials in the FRG. Generally known are the statements by Minister Zimmermann, seconded by the chairman of the Christian Democratic Bundestag floor group, Dregger. The latter states that for him the "fatherland" means not only the FRG and the GDR but simply "Germany" and he calls for granting special rights to "millions of Germans" allegedly existing in Poland on "eastern territories torn away from Germany," as he puts it.

Don't these statements remind the oldest people of something? Doesn't the FRG's military arsenal bring to memory how it came to the two successive world wars? One has not got to think long what all of that means for our state for another liberation of which and for whose equitable frontiers the Polish nation fought with the highest sacrifice. We had the great honour to be its armed arm. So can we, then, listen to those voices carefree?

The imperialist striving to upset the balance of forces in the world (?poses) an incalculable danger of disaster, letting alone the fact that the arms race must weigh down heavily even on those societies who most sincerely desire peace. The socialist states are on the humanitarian side of the barricade in this dispute, on the side of humans. The Soviet Union keeps on putting forth ever fresher proposals aimed at reaching an agreement, at keeping up the balance of forces, at guaranteeing peace, but thus far to no avail, getting no appropriate response from the United States and NATO.

None of the Poles should have even the slightest doubts where his place is and what should be done to reinforce the forces of peace. It follows from the deepest humanitarian and patriotic premises that the care for the cohesion of the socialist camp, close pooling of our actions with the aspirations of the Soviet Union and all forces of peace in the world, are the most obvious duty of ours, as there is no more important problem today as safeguarding humanity against the disaster threatening it.

Every member of the ZBOWID war veterans union should have the ambition of being today in the first rank of fighters gainst war, against the arms race, of fighters for the security of his nation, for the strength of his orderly state, for consolidation of law and order and social order in it.

Our organizations are scattered all over the country. We take part in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth at various levels. We also act in other organizations. Many of us hold various social positions in the bargain. So we must use all of our possibilities in order to beat the patriotism of the word, so commonly declared in this country, into a patriotism of action faithful to these ideals which actua the struggles for freedom and democracy by a number of generations of the best of Poles.

17,000 TRADE UNIONS REPORTED REGISTERED

AU291126 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Seventeen Thousand Trade Unions Have Already Been Registered"]

[Text] The ranks of the trade union movement, which is being rebuilt from the foundations, are slowly increasing. Already, upwards of 17,000 trade unions have been registered, only 8 months after the new unions commenced normal statutory activity. The unions have 3.2 million members.

There are not many enterprises left which are entitled to create trade unions and which do not already possess a trade union, initiating group, or founding committee. Most trade unions have already elected their boards.

The creation and growth of trade unions differ from one region and one professional group to another. In half of all voivodships, about 30 percent of the general number of employed already belong to a trade union. One can give priority mention to the Katowice Voivodship, where the greatest number of trade unions has been registered, and also the Biala Podlaska, Kielce, Koszalin, Olsztyn, and Torun Voivodships. In some voivodships, trade unions contain less than 20 percent of the work forces, but here, too, workers are gradually joining.

The new unions have a clear workers' nature. Workers comprise 70-80 percent of the members. This, of course, applies to trade unions inside production plants. In all trade unions, however, workers belonging to the primary professional group relevant to the various departments dominate, and administrative workers are a minority. There is still a relatively small number of young people in the trade unions. Many engineering and technical cadres, as well as middle-level supervision cadres, have adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

The possibility, created by the State Council, of setting up national trade unions, which could still commence activity this year, has caused a great deal of interest among trade unionists. So far, 30 founding committees for such trade unions have applied to the State Council, of which five have already been registered by the Voivodship Court in Warsaw. In addition, there are 10 groups in various industrial branches and professional circles which are organizing further trade unions at above factory level. One of them, the Federation of Metalworkers Trade Unions, has already held its initiating congress and has elected its leaders.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE SEEKING AMNESTY INCREASING

LD292251 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] As a result of some leaders of various groups of the political underground coming out of hiding, a distinct increase can be observed over the past few days in the number of those who, having conducted illegal activities before the martial law was lifted, have now decided to avail themselves of the amnesty law and report to the prosecuting organs.

On 26 and 27 August alone, 20 such cases were recorded. Among others, in Bielsko-Biala, a group of 10 employees of the heating and power plant complex who distributed illegal publications and organized collections of money for this activity came out of hiding.

In Gdansk, the head of the Secretariat of the former regional board of NSZZ Solidarity has come out of hiding. He had disseminated illegal publications at the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdansk.

In Gorzow Wielkopolski the owner of a fitter's workshop, the chairman of the former works commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the (Metalplast) Works in Witnica, has come out of hiding. On 14 December 1981 he directed a sit-in strike at these works and organized among the employees collections of money for illegal activity.

In Przemysl two persons have come out of hiding, including a legal advisor to the former regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, who gave to a representative of the French Christian trade unions information on the socio-political situation in the Przemysl Voivodship, demanding in return printing equipment to produce illegal publications.

In Rzeszow three persons have come out of hiding -- members of the former NSZZ Solidarity -- who worked, or rather produced, illegal publications. In Wloclawek five employees of the (?furniture) factory in Rypin, members of NSZZ Solidarity, have come out of hiding. On 14 December 1981 they had attempted to organize a strike in this factory, and subsequently took part in the clandestine structure of the former NSZZ Solidarity.

In Wroclaw an employee of the Wroclaw electronics factory Mera-Elwro, who was chairman of the former department commission of NSZZ Solidarity, has come out of hiding. Acting in an organization called the regional strike committee, he had distributed illegal publications, among other things. All the persons coming out of hiding, after fulfilling the formalities required by the regulations, were released.

Up till 29 August, a total of 160 persons have come out of hiding.

More Arrests Reported

LD302242 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] A total of 171 people have benefited from the amnesty law and have revealed their illegal activities. Yesterday 11 people reported to security services. Among others, the following came out of hiding: In Krakow, two employees of the Lenin Steelworks who distributed illegal underground publications, and a student of Jagiellonian University who organized the illegal printing of antistate leaflets in printing shops in Krakow; in Gorzow Wielkopolski, three activists of the so-called Provincial Factory Commission in the Stilon synthetic fabric factory, who distributed the FENIKS bulletun, came out of hiding. The motives for coming out of hiding are most often the same: lack of any kind of constructive political program on the part of the underground.

Unfortunately, not everybody wants to benefit from the amnesty. There are still some who are striving to disturb public calm. Recently, organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs arrested 12 people who produced and distributed illegal papers and leaflets urging participation in street demonstrations. In Tarnow, (Stanislaw Gawel) was arrested. He was an employee of the nitrogen factory there. Also, (Leonard Lomski), a retired person, was arrested in Tarnow. They printed several hundred leaflets containing appeals by the underground. (Zdzislaw Szymczykowski) and (Kazimierz Sliwonik), who distributed leaflets in Pila, were employees of the Polon factory there. (Zbigniew Wojnarowicz), (Fryderyk Srodon) and (Wieslaw Furtak), employees of the Lenin Steelworks, were arrested in Krakow. They were detained during a conspiratorial meeting during which they prepared plans for an illegal demonstration.

Jozef Tomaszewski from Centra Works was detained while distributing leaflets in his work place in Poznan. Also, underground activists in Walbrzych, Szczecin, Zielona Gora and Gdansk have been arrested for similar crimes which breach the binding legal order.

'COOPERATION' STRESSED DURING TALKS WITH CUBA

AU291138 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 83 p 7

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski during Polish-Cuban talks in Warsaw on 24 August]

[Excerpts] Stefan Olszowski stressed that Polish-Cuban cooperation is acquiring exceptional importance today since both countries are the targets of furious attacks by American imperialism.

In his 21 July speech, Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary said: "The current government of the United States is taking the lead in anti-Polish developments. Polish-Americans relations are bad, worse than ever before. New variations of a kind of ultimatum are being voiced almost every week. Foreign diktat does not influence and will not influence our domestic affairs and the policy of the PPR Government."

The minister expressed his sincere gratitude for Cuba's support for the actions undertaken by the PPR supreme authorities for the purpose of overcoming socioeconomic difficulties and achieving full stabilization. There is noticeable progress in various spheres of our life, although we still have many obstacles to surmount. We are consistently striving to implement the program of our party's Ninth Extraordinary Congress in the best possible way, by creating a wide front of national accord and by waging an unrelenting battle against the opponents of socialism.

An expression of the continuation by all Warsaw Pact states of the joint effort of averting the danger of war and healing the international situation is the joint declaration made by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow on 28 June 1983, and the Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983.

We observe with unease, the minister continued, that the international situation is deteriorating because of American imperialism's aim to alter the balance of forces in the world and to gain military superiority. The Reagan administration and specified NATO circles are at present imposing a new phase of the arms race in terms of the quantity and quality of weapons, which is undermining international security and increasing the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out. It is also significant that the huge expenditure on armaments now burdening nations could be allocated for economic development and social progress in many countries.

We are carefully monitoring the continuing dangerous conflicts in Cenrral America, the Middle East, and Africa with unease. Poland firmly rejects the politics of strength being conducted by imperialist circles, and expresses its firm solidarity with the forces of progress which are fighting for freedom, independence, and the right to select their own path of development. The Movement of Nonaligned Nations is playing a great role in the struggle to halt the aggressive aims of the imperialist circles. We highly value, Stanislaw Olszowski said, the activity of Cuba and Comrade Fidel Castro himself within this movement.

DAILY REPORTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU291412 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 83 p 7

[PAP Moscow report: "Cooperation in the Chemical and Light Industries"]

[Text] PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz writes: On 23-25 August, Edward Grzywa, PPR minister of chemical and light industry, paid a visit to Moscow. He held talks with Vladimir Listov, minister of the USSR chemical industry; Aleksandr Donskiy, first deputy minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances; Nikolay Tarasov, minister of light industry of the USSR; and Alim Svergunenko, first deputy minister of mineral fertilizer production. E. Grzywa also met with Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers.

This working visit has had two main aims, E. Grzywa told the PAP correspondent: To discuss current trade and to examine industrial cooperation since the beginning of the year.

As far as the chemical industry is concerned, we have a chance of obtaining from the USSR extra amounts of naphthalene and phthalate anhydride than the amounts specified in earlier contracts, in other words raw materials used for the production of plasticizers. In practice this means that Polish industry will be able to manufacture more cables, shoe soles, and many other products from artificial materials, all of which are in short supply.

We have also agreed on possible supplies of Soviet market goods made by the light industry. There is now a definite possibility of purchasing from the Soviet Union woolen cloth and women's underwear from artificial silk, in exchange for certain kinds of drugs which we traditionally export to the USSR and which we have enough of in Poland.

During the talks we encountered a great deal of good will and understanding for our economic needs. This is best illustrated by the fact that the minister of light industry of the USSR has agreed to let us have some machines from his factories where they were meant to be fitted this year, and that we can still have them this year, even though the plans are "closed" and products are destined for different consumers.

We have reached preliminary agreements concerning the inclusion of supplies of mutually-needed market goods in the coming 5-year plan. These supplies will be manufactured in newly-built factories.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ON DEBT CRISIS, ECONOMY

AU311514 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 29 Aug 83 p 5

[Commentary signed '(Hot.)': "Waiting for the Boom"]

[Text] National and international institutes that analyze the economic situation are increasingly saying the world debt crisis cannot be overcome with measures now being employed. Additional short-term credits and aid from the IMF and the International Clearing Bank are clearly temporary measures which could even, according to some, result in a worsening of the situation. What then should we do? Everyone is waiting for an answer to this question, both those who are in debt as well as the creditors who are anxious about the value of their money, and finally, the administrations of certain countries and specific economic organizations.

Bankers quite correctly argue that debt conversions have so far been a good measure to use, although the limited effectiveness of this method in the financial world is becoming more and more evident. On the other hand, theoreticians are insisting on taking an all-encompassing measure which would cancel all the loans to developing countries once and for all. It was not, of course, the professors of economy who granted these loans and therefore it is easy for them to put forward these exceptionally radical ideas.

One way or another, in order to take definite measures aimed at getting the long-term situation under control, it is necessary to make a definite decision on the fundamental issue -- namely, is the current international debt crisis due to the temporary shortage of cash which will be eliminated when the world economy booms again, or, are we dealing with a constantly widening economic chasm which developing countries will probably be unable to emerge from on their own strength?

Many institues have, in view of this, expressed the opinion that the economic growth of developed countries will resolve everything. In order to get the debt crisis under control, this growth would at least by 3 percent level annually. However, in the meantime, according to the theoreticians, we have no more than a 50 percent chance of obtaining precisely this growth rate as a result of the economic policy which the governments of many countries are currently pursuing.

However, this way of thinking also has its opponents, such as people who claim, for instance, that the influence of the economic growth rate on the debt crisis has itself been overestimated. Irrespective of whether the issue rests on a temporary shortage of cash, or complete insolvency, countries who are in debt and are also developing will still need considerable sums of money. The question is, where will they get it?

BRIEFS

PEN CLUB RESUMES ACTIVITIES -- On the basis of the decision of Warsaw city authorities, the Polish literary club -- Pen Club -- which was suspended in Decembver 1981, has resumed its statutory activity. At the same time, the mayor of Warsaw has appointed a provisional board of the club, which until the general meeting and elections of the club's officers will be in charge of the work of this important and merited organization. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Aug 83 LD]

ROMANIAN TRADE SHIP 'SEQUESTERED' TO CYPRUS

AU311809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1983 — On August 31, by 12:30 o'clock, a group made up of 12 people dressed in military uniforms and armed with automatic guns approached a Romanian trade ship in the roadstead of Tripoli harbour, after it had unloaded a transport of general goods and was about to start on a new cruise. On the pretence of customary harbour procedures, the group mounted aboard the ship, sequestered it by force, compelling the crew to direct the Romanian ship towards Cyprus. The Romanian Government approached the Government of the Republic of Cyprus and other friendly governments to help and take measures to ensure the security of the crew and the evacuation of the ship so it can continue its route home.

JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Andrei, Pungan

AU311838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1983 -- The current stage and development prospects of the Romanian-Japanese relations, as well as certain international questions of common interest were approached when Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister received, on August 31, a delegation of the Japanese Diet, headed by Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, now on a Romanian visit.

The same day, the delegation of the Japanese Diet had an interview with Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, during which an analysis was made of the possibilities of the two countries' economies for the development of economic cooperation in domains of mutual interest. Questions related to the expansion and diversification of bilateral trade exchanges on mutually advantageous bases were also approached.

Received by Ceausescu

AU311906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received, on August 31, the delegation of the Japanese Diet, led by Hajima Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, who are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation is made up of: Hikosaburo Okonogi, chairman of the Political Committee of the Liberal-Democratic Party in the Diet, Naohiko Ookubo, chairman of the Political Committee of the Komeito Party in the Diet, Eiichi Nagasue, chairman of the Political Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party in the Diet, Zenmei Matsumoto, chairman of the Political Committee of the Communist Party in the Diet, Mamoru Tajima, chairman of the Political Committee of the New Liberal Club in the Diet. The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

The head of the delegation thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, for the hospitality he enjoyed and was highly appreciative of the successes scored by the Romanian people in the socio-economic development. The head of the delegation praised the personality of Romania's president, his activity dedicated to the country's prosperity, to the consolidation of international peace, collaboration and understanding.

President Nicolae Ceausescu greeted the members of the Japanese delegation and stressed that their visit to Romania is an eloquent expression of the fine Romanian-Japanese relations.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the fine relations established between the two countries, relations which witness an upward course, particularly after the visit paid by the Romanian head of state to Japan, which opened new prospects to a large Romanian-Japanese cooperation in numerous domains of activity.

Both sides considered that there are large possibilities to further expand these relations, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and cooperation among all the states of the world. Stress was laid on the significant role parliaments and parliamentarians play in the deepening of the links of friendship between the two countries and people, in the intensification of the Romanian-Japanese collaboration, both bilaterally and in the promotion of new relations based on equality and equity in the international life.

The exchange of views on international issues brought to the fore the need for a halt in the worsening of the world political climate, for resumption of the policy of detente, peace, collaboration and respect for the peoples' independence, for peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of conflict in various zones of the globe.

The sides considered that the central issue in the international life was now the struggle for halting the arms race, for passing to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for halting the siting of further intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and for withdrawal and destruction of those in place, for creating denuclearized zones in the European Continent and in other regions of the world, for cutting the military spending and achieving military balance at ever lower levels.

The sides also pointed out the need for action to be taken in concert in view of eradicating underdevelopment and the gaps existing in the world, for building a new internatioanl economic order apt to provide to all the peoples equal opportunities for development, economic and social progress. They stressed that by cutting arms and the military spending enormous funds would be released that could be used for supporting the efforts made by all the nations for balanced development.

The sides highlighted the interest of Romania and Japan in contributing, alongside other states, to an intensification of the efforts directed to peace and collaboration throughout the world, to the democratization of the international life and to setting up a better and juster world on our planet. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

DEPUTY PREMIER GAINUSE MEETS PRC OFFICIAL

AU311206 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1059 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1983 -- Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister, received Wang Yueyi, assistant director-general of the National Tourism Administration of the People's Republic of China, who paid a fact-finding visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

Expressing satisfaction at the manysided development of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the People's Republic of China, the two sides stressed the joint wish to expand bilateral relations in tourism to the end of a better knowledge of the achievements scored by the two countries' peoples in building socialism.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA MEETING ON PALESTINE

AU311854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1646 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 31/8/1983 -- Taking the floor within the proceedings of the international conference on the Palestinian question, the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Ion Datcu, set forth Romania's principled and constructive stance on the situation in the Middle East and, first of all, on the Palestinian question, President Nicolae Ceausescu's permanent efforts for the instatement of a global, just and durable peace in that region. The Romanian Government and people -- the speaker showed -- have constantly supported the just cause of the Palestinian people, its fight to accomplish its inalienable rights, to organize its life freely, in keeping with its legitimate national desires and aspirations, to set up a free and independent state.

Romania -- the speaker stressed -- considers that the current conference should articulate specific measures for an undelayed passage, in the course of this year already, to peace negotiations between the directly concerned parties, with the PLO participation, in an adequate organizational framework, where all the peace proposals advanced by the parties in dispute should be discussed and negotiated. In this spirit, Romania declared in the past and declares at present for an international conference under the aegis or with the participation of the UN, in which all the concerned parties should take part, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the USSR, the USA and other states which can make a positive contribution to the settlement of the issue in the Middle East.

CEAUSESCU BIDS FAREWELL TO DEPARTING AMBASSADORS

Receives Iraqi Envoy

AU311202 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1983 -- Romania's president received on August 31 Diyab M. al-Alqawi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission in Romania.

A talk was held on the occasion which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Meets Belgian Envoy

AU311204 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1050 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1983 -- On Wednesday, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Yves Vercauteren, ambassador of Belgium in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission in Romania.

The talk held on the occasion proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTER MOJSOV BEGINS NORWAY VISIT

Arrival Noted

LD311416 ZAGREB Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, has arrived on an official 2-day visit to Norway. At Oslo Airport, Federal Secretary Mojsov was welcomed by Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray and his associates. Lazar Mojsov was received today by Norwegian Prime Minister Kare Willoch. They discussed the relations between the two countries. They pointed out the traditional friendship and the importance of (?excellent) links between Yugoslavia and Norway.

Meets Prime Minister

LD312334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Oslo, August 31, (TANJUG) -- The traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and Norway and their mutual wish further to develop successful bilateral economic and political cooperation were stressed in the talks held today (Wednesday) between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov and Norwegian Prime Minister Kare Willoch.

Lazar Mojsov arrived today on a two-day official visit to Norway. Mojsov is today to confer with members of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce and is tomorrow to meet with his Norwegian counter-part, Svenn Stray.

During their meeting today, Mojsov and Willoch also exchanged views on the international situation, laying special stress on the situation in Europe, East-West relations, and the arms race. Despite their different systems, Yugoslavia and Norway have close stands on present-day world problems it was assessed during the talks. Both sides pointed out the importance of further North-South dialogue and the need for solving the disarmament problems by means of negotiations.

NEWSMEN ON CLANDESTINE RADIO BROADCAST TO CHINA

AU310747 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Coratian 28 Aug 83 p 4

[Report by Tomislav Butorac, permanent correspondent in Beijing]

[Excerpts] Propaganda-psychological warfare is an unavoidable part of the present world picture. Radio stations are both a basic and the most efficient weapon in this warfare. Most frequently they are well-known: public institutions with a name and known location. Sometimes the name is known, but the location is carefully hidden. Such a radio station is one that has chosen a date, 1 August, for its name.

On that day, 1 August 1927, the Chinese Army was founded. The radio station broadcasts in Chinese and it presents itself as a spokesman for the Chinese Army. It is reliably known, however, that the transmitters are not in the territory of the PRC, but somewhere near the northern borders of China. It is sufficient to listen to a few broadcasts for everything to become much clearer. The radio station "1 August" regularly advocates the establishment of good relations between China and the Soviet Union, criticizes both Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping, and defends Lin Biao, who -- according to official Chinese sources -- died in 1971 in an air crash during his flight to the USSR, when his putsch attempt against Mao Zedong had failed.

The reports quoted by "1 August" are not reliable as a rule, but the broadcasts in general nevertheless serve for hearing the intentions, getting an indication of the plans, and evaluating the tactics, of the moment and the long-term strategy of those who stand behind this radio station, as well as the methods by which propaganda-psychological warfare is waged, especially in the "Big-Power Triangle."

Secret Pentagon Report

This summer, on 10, 11, and 12 August, this radio station transmitted in installments a confidential report on American military plans against China. The report of the U.S. Defense Department and minutes on the discussion of this report in the U.S. General Staff date from April last year. Radio 1 August does not say how it obtained these papers which -- as it asserts -- "prove that American imperialism is the most dangerous enemy of the Chinese people."

According to Radio 1 August, the confidential Pentagon report consists of six parts: 1. measures which the United States will undertake in case China attacks Taiwan militarily; 2. measures which should be undertaken if China carries out an expansion in South-East Asia; 3. establishment of a Washington-Tokyo-Taipei-Seoul axis to oppose Chinese military expansion and war preparations; 4. demands to Japan to modernize its military forces so that it may play its role in the U.S. Pacific strategy and, if necessary, use its naval and air forces to impose a naval blockade on China together with the U.S. fleet; 5. aid to Taiwan in the occupation of China under the leadership of Kuomintang if favorable circumstances arise in case of a war between China and the Soviet Union, India, or Vietnam; and 6. the use of conventional or nuclear arms against China at a favorable moment.

Commenting on the report, Radio 1 August says that Sino-American relations have in fact improved, but the United States in its strategic plans still considers China its No 2 enemy. An important part of the global strategy of the American imperialists is to create a great anticommunist and anti-Chinese alliance, to construct military bases around China, and to place the most modern weapons in these bases.

The authenticity of this report by the American Defense Department is suspicious, but it suggests -- sufficiently convincingly for the layman's ear -- that the danger threatening China from the south is much greater than that from the north. In a propaganda-psychological warfare, even the spreading of doubt is sufficient, for it is only a step from doubts and vacillation to practical action. One knows something more about this from the other side of China, from the south.

Pilots' Contests

Even such reliable persons as Air Force pilots indulge in the practical action of defecting to what was formerly the enemy. In the past 2 years alone, two pilots each from China and Taiwan changed sides. This pilots' contest has begun to play a certain role in relations between China and the ROK. Considering that it has become a kind of half-way station, the ROK wants to exploit its position trying to induce Beijing to establish some sort of official contacts. Therefore, it has now been announced in Seoul that they will allow the Chinese pilot to go to Taiwan and that they are prepared to return the airplane, but only after direct negotiations with official Chinese representatives without the mediation of a third country. Let us add in conclusion that all the defectors stated that they had been listening to the radio stations of the other side for years, and that their decisions were influenced by what they had heard. The propaganda-psychological war is not waged in vain.

FRG PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTERS TO VISIT 5-8 SEP

LD311441 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- Karl Carstens, accompanied by his wife, will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia from 5 to 8 September this year at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. President Carstens will also be accompanied by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.

MONTENEGRO LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD311711 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Titograd 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- The uncontrollable price rise, that is, the approximately 40-percent inflation increase, which is double that which had been anticipated, has dealt a heavy body blow to the economic stabilization program. This has forced the LC to adopt very clear stands on this very important question and to undertake specific measures to arrest the unfavorable developments in this area. This assessment was made at today's session of the LC of Montenegro Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Dobroslav Culafic, which discussed the economic and political situation in the republic. The session noted that despite many difficulties in the economic sphere (decline of industrial production, high level of losses, foreign and domestic liquidity, price rised, fall in the standard of living, and the like), the political situation in the republic is on the whole favorable. The working people and citizens, it was stressed, are increasingly aware of our present situation and also of their responsibility and their role in overcoming it. In many environments the people have begun to think realistically about the present situation and its underlying reasons and to take special measures to realize its basic concept of the long-term plan of economic stabilization.

However, the discussion stressed that developments in prices have an exceptional importance for the socio-economic position of our working people and citizens and thus also for their political sentiments and the political situation in the republic as a whole. Because of the uncontrolled price rises general dissatisfaction and concern are increasing in all environments, and there is also the feeling that the LC and society as a whole are powerless to put an end to these uncontrolled developments. All this is taken advantage of by the internal and external enemy, who sees these developments as a crisis of our self-management system and who is doing everything to create an impression of the inevitability of political changes in our society. It was also stressed that social differences and enrichment of private individuals without work, manifestations of unlawful behavior, crime, and various aspects of social property filtering into private hands have a very negative impact on the political situation among our working people and citizens.

JASARI VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOSOVO

AU301306 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Aug 83 p 6

[Zoran Kostic report]

[Excerpts] A joint session of the Urosevac LC Communal Committee Presidium and Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection has assessed the current political-security situation in the commune. The session was attended by Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee.

Sefcet Jasari has said that the appraisal of the current political-security situation has been put on the agenda in all Kosovo communal centers and that the assessment of the political situation in the province, which the Kosovo Presidency and the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee are going to make at their forthcoming joint session, will be based upon this appraisal. Our aim is also to increase activity in all circles, because if this activity is not equally intensive in all communes, the enemy may use the space for his own activity.

An ever-increasing number of working people has been participating in the active struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and any other nationalism, Jasari said further. However, we still have much to do. First of all, we have to strengthen the basic organizations of the LC and local communities, because the enemy's excesses take place mostly where the activity of subjective forces is insufficient. Repressive and administrative measures against hostile activity are necessary, but we should act on the ideopolitical plane much more than we have been doing so far, because punishment itself is not a basic way to help people resist hostile propaganda and join our struggle.

Speaking about cadres, Jasari pointed out that one should not wait till someone's term of office expires to replace him and bring the right people to the right posts. In connection with preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins (although data on the number of emigrants were not given at this session), Jasari said that the process is probably continuing here also. There will always be migrations, but we must prevent every departure, because of our overall political situation. We must be concrete in asking whether Communists may leave Kosovo. Sometimes they are the loudest in their speeches on preventing emigration, but they have one foot out of the province. We should also consider taking away party cards from such members of the LC, Jasari concluded.